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SUNDAY
Special International Judaica Fair supplement

Attempt to kill Syrian vice president reported

Post Middle East Staff
Syrian Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam narrowly escaped an assassination attempt recently and two more boobytrapped cars have exploded in Damascus, the Christian radio station, Voice of Lebanon, reported yesterday.

There was no confirmation of the reports from any other source. Khaddam's armoured Mercedes was attacked at the northern entrance to Damascus on Friday, the radio said. It added that one of his aides was killed and that several other people were wounded. Syrian security forces set up roadblocks in the area and arrested several persons.

The boobytrapped cars exploded in the Syrian capital on Sunday, one at the Umayyad Mosque, causing several casualties. The other blew up in a northern suburb of the city, Jabbariya, where a boobytrapped truck exploded on March 13, killing 60 and wounding 110, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

The past two months have seen a series of bomb attacks in Syria, in which hundreds have been killed or wounded. It is believed that Fatah, Iraq or the Muslim Brotherhood are behind the attacks.

Lebanese Ahmad Hassan Eid, 27, who was accused of the March 13 bombing, was hanged in Damascus on Tuesday, Agence France Presse reported from Damascus. It said Eid had been shown on Syrian TV three days after the explosion, when he said he was in the pay of Iraq.

He was to have exploded the truck outside the officers' club in the city centre, he said on TV. But he was unable to get near it.

In another development, high tension was reported in the Bekaa Valley town of Baalbek yesterday following clashes between Syrian troops and Iranian-backed fundamentalist Hizbollah terrorists, the Voice of Lebanon reported. It said that six Hizbollah fighters and four Syrian troops were killed.

300 feared dead in Sri Lanka guerrilla clashes

COLOMBO (Reuters). — More than 300 people are feared dead in three days of bloody fighting between rival Sri Lankan guerrilla groups, a state-run news agency said here yesterday.

Clashes between the largest guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization (TELO) have wracked north and east Sri Lanka since Tuesday. The groups are two of five major guerrilla organizations that have been battling security forces for three years in a bid to set up an independent Tamil state.

"The LTTE is clearly trying to establish its leadership and superiority in firepower over the other terrorist groups in the north," a security ministry official said.

56 held in Egypt for inciting unrest

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies
Egypt's state prosecutors yesterday placed a blind theologian, Omar Abdel-Rahman, and 55 Muslim fundamentalists under indefinite arrest on charges of inciting anti-government unrest following clashes with the police.

The disturbances in the town of Aswan, 960 kilometres south of Cairo, on Wednesday are indicative of growing discontent among the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood and university students with the regime.

Sixteen policemen and Muslim protesters were injured in clashes that broke out after security forces prevented Abdel-Rahman from addressing a Muslim rally, according to one agency report.

But Radio Monte Carlo said that the trouble erupted when some 100 "extremists" tried to take over the Victory Mosque. The mob threw stones at the police, who then opened fire, the radio said. It added that the report was based on a statement by the Egyptian Interior Ministry.

One of the detainees was moved to a hospital in Cairo for removal of a bullet from an eye, official sources said.

Last month a policeman shot a fundamentalist student in the head while he was putting up a street poster for a rally by Abdel-Rahman in the city of Assuit, 400 km south of Cairo.

Shultz postpones M.E. peace trip

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has postponed his planned trip to the Middle East after administration advisers concluded that the time was not ripe for attempts to revive the peace process.

Shultz's trip was announced after Prime Minister Pines's visit to Washington last month.



This picture of the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl, showing the damage caused in last week's mishap, has been screened on Soviet television.

Three Israelis among the wounded
SLA units on alert after series of terrorist attacks

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
METULLA. — A high state of alert has been declared among South Lebanese Army units in the South Lebanon security zone following the recent series of attacks by terrorists in the area.

In these incidents, three terrorists were killed, three IDF soldiers were wounded, five SLA soldiers were wounded and another three were kidnapped.

Military sources said that an attack yesterday morning on the

Little danger of clouds reaching Israel

By YITZHAK OKED and JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporters
TEL AVIV. — Israel faces little danger of radioactive fallout as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident last week, nuclear experts in Israel said yesterday. But, because of the Pesach and May Day holidays, government officials have had trouble making contingency plans in the event of an emergency, an official said.

"It was impossible to find high-ranking officials to clear anything," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

Fortunately for Israel, the prevailing winds were northerly at the time of the accident and for several days following, thus carrying the radioactive clouds towards northern Europe. Although the winds have changed direction in the past 24 hours, in a southerly direction, Eliezer Danziger, duty weatherman at the Meteorological Centre at Beit Dagan, said the clouds are far less dangerous than they were at the time of the accident.

Pinhas Albert, a professor in the department of geophysics and planetary science at Tel Aviv University, told The Jerusalem Post that the clouds are now heading in Israel's direction at a speed of about 36 kilometres an hour and are about two kilometres up in the sky. He estimated they would reach Israel by tomorrow.

But, he added, the clouds will have to pass over the Taurus Mountains in Turkey, which form an atmospheric barrier. As the clouds pass over the mountain chain, they will discharge much of their water — in other words rain — and with it most of their radioactive particles.

In addition, the unstable atmospheric conditions of the Middle East could cause most of the pollutants in the clouds to be dispersed before reaching Israel. He added, however, that clouds do not travel in straight lines and their course is difficult to predict.

Despite reports that water from the Chernobyl reactor had begun to seep into rivers that ultimately lead to the Mediterranean, nuclear scientists agreed that the danger to Israel from this source was minimal. Only

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Anger in West as Russians deny major disaster occurred

Fears persist as Soviet nuclear fallout moves south

Post European Staff and Agencies
LONDON. — Fallout from the Soviet Union's nuclear disaster reinforced world political concern and health fears yesterday as winds blew radioactive debris away from Scandinavia and towards Southern Europe.

President Reagan, in Bali en route to a Western summit in Tokyo, called on the Kremlin to provide more details of the Chernobyl reactor explosion near the Ukrainian capital of Kiev.

Moscow maintains that only two people died and denies Western reports of hundreds killed. The Soviets add that 18 people are seriously ill among 197 initially hospitalized.

Western experts call the Chernobyl meltdown the world's worst nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet statement reported that radiation levels at the site were dropping and that no foreigners had been affected.

But anger mounted in non-communist countries over the Soviet delay in reporting the weekend accident until radioactive particles descended over Scandinavia on Monday.

The Kremlin meanwhile told the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency that nuclear fallout was no longer taking place at Chernobyl.

"Work is under way to clean polluted sections of the adjoining locality," the Soviet mission said.

At the same time, Soviet diplomats in Oslo told the Norwegian government that their country had enough scientific expertise to deal with the accident and needed no help from the West.

Reagan had earlier told Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that the

U.S. was prepared to offer medical aid for the injured and technical assistance in bringing the fire under control.

Reagan expressed some frustration at Soviet reluctance to keep the world informed about the extent of the disaster.

Agence France Presse reported from Warsaw last night that radiation levels rose to 500 times the normal level in northeast Poland on Wednesday. But a special inter-ministerial committee set up by the Polish government to monitor the situation reported that, by Thursday, there had been "a radical decline" in the radiation levels.

An unidentified Polish expert told the news agency that the committee's statement was misleading. He said that the average level of radioactivity had remained at its high level. While radioactivity in the atmosphere had declined, he explained, ground radioactivity had risen.

In Italy, a national TV channel said last night that, due to a change in winds, the radioactive cloud was passing over Rome and heading southwards. It is expected to be in the atmosphere over Rome for the next three days.

The minister for civil protection has assured the public that the radiation levels are no more than twice the normal amounts, equal to an X-ray.

In Washington, a U.S. task force set up to monitor the disaster said that Soviet authorities "have reported that they have smothered the fire" burning at the four-reactor site. But a statement from the task force added that "from our information, it is not clear whether the fire is out or not."

The task force noted that infrared

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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Love thy secular neighbour as thyself - Bnei Akiva

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In a country built on the politics of confrontation, the message sounded in a basement in Jerusalem's Bayit Vegan quarter this week was startlingly revolutionary - love thy neighbour as thyself.

Forcefully voiced at the annual convention of the Orthodox Bnei Akiva movement, the message was a reaction to growing polarization in the country. It was from the ranks of Bnei Akiva that emerged the militant settlers of Gush Emunim who turned confrontation into a fine art during the past decade and a half.

It was the religious-secular polarization in particular that prompted leaders of the movement to devote this year's convention not to organizational questions or to speeches reaffirming the correctness of their way, but to searchings for a new way that would bring the nation together.

In a keynote speech to 400 young delegates in the basement auditorium of the Netiv Meir Yeshiva, the movement's secretary-general, Yohanan Ben-Ya'acov, said that the modern Orthodox must seek conciliation with secular Jews, with

Arabs and even with *haredi* (ultra-Orthodox) Jews.

"We must recognize that secular culture is not darkness, that it has positive values. Western society has created science, technology and a cultural environment in which we live," Zionism, noted Ben-Ya'acov, had been developed not by Orthodox Jews but by secular Jews. "It is said but true. The early Zionists were Jews who had been brought up as Orthodox but had rebelled against that world."

"We must drop all attempts to impose our will [on the secular] by force, physical or political," he said. "We will attempt to influence, but only by explanation." Thirty-two weeks of Sabbath demonstrations in Petah Tikva, he noted, had not succeeded in halting Sabbath cinema showings and had only distanced the seculars.

Addressing the question of "Israel and Ishmael," he said that all men were created in God's image. "There is a central value to all men and a special value to Judaism. There must be no humiliation of the goy. This does not conflict in any way with our right and obligation to settle in

every part of the Land of Israel and to seek sovereignty over it." Many Jewish customs, Ben-Ya'acov told the young delegates, had been taken from the *goyim* before being filled with Jewish content, including the Pessah Seder which was based on a Greek feast.

Ben-Ya'acov seemed least hopeful of a dialogue with the *haredi*. "They fear the real world. They have retreated into the Middle Ages." Although Ben-Ya'acov did not mention it, *haredi* elements in Bayit Vegan had reportedly attempted to block the holding of the conference in the neighbourhood yeshiva because boys and girls would be sitting together.

Guest speakers included the former secretary-general of the left-wing Hashomer Hatzair movement, Elisba Shapira. "When we have to rescue Jews anywhere in the world, we don't ask whether they are religious or secular," said the kibbutznik. He said he disagreed with a number of Bnei Akiva's premises, including the assumption that the Jewish people somehow lie outside the rules of history. However, despite their differences, said Shapira, the secular and the Orthodox share responsibility for the fate of the nation.

Increase in number of Eastern pilgrims

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Unlike Western tourists and pilgrims, Eastern Orthodox Christians, who this week celebrate Easter, are visiting Israel in greater numbers than ever this year.

Yesterday, Greek Orthodox pilgrims from Greece and even as far away as the U.S., Canada and Australia jammed the parvis of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem to witness the traditional foot-washing ceremony in which the patriarch washed the feet of 12 members of the clergy.

According to Greek Orthodox Church officials, some 10,000 pilgrims from that community have come to Jerusalem this year, compared with about 8,000 last year.

Some 400 Ethiopian Christian pilgrims are also visiting. They are said to be the largest such group to come here from that country.

The Ethiopian pilgrims will hold a demonstration outside the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv on May 15, to protest against the Egyptian government's linking of the Coptic Church's claim to part of the Holy Sepulchre compound to the diplomatic talks on Tabu.

Getana Bugala, adviser to Archbishop Athanasius, head of the Ethiopian Church in Jerusalem, said that the Egyptian government was attempting to apply diplomatic pressure in support of the Egyptian Coptic Church's claim to the disputed site, where the Ethiopians have a monastery.

Athanasius said at Ben-Gurion Airport that the pilgrims had travelled by El Al via Cairo, with the approval of the Ethiopian government, which does not have diplomatic ties with Israel. He could not say whether his government would be willing to issue similar visas to Ethiopian Jews wishing to come to Israel.

The rites are due to continue today with Good Friday processions along the Via Dolorosa. The ceremonies come to a climax at around noon tomorrow with the ceremony of the Holy Fire in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in which a fire issuing from the Tomb of Jesus is spread through the church by worshippers holding candles.

As in previous years, many of the faithful are expected to remain in the church all night long, in order to have a good vantage point for the ritual which begins with a procession at 11:20 a.m. from the Christian Quarter to the church. After the appearance of the fire itself at 1 p.m., runners will carry flames to churches throughout the city.

Tomorrow night, the Ethiopians will hold their ceremonies in a specially erected tent on the roof of the church. Their rituals, blending traditional Eastern Christian and African elements, include drums and bells.

The ceremonies will continue tomorrow night in the church, beginning with the Greek Orthodox Easter midnight procession and continuing with services by the Armenians, Copts, and Syrian Orthodox. Russian Orthodox midnight services will be held at the Russian convent in Gethsemane.

Boy denies facts regarding murder of parents, sisters

The 15-year-old boy charged with the murder of his parents and two sisters in their Ein Karem home in March, denied the facts stated in the charge sheet in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

The defence attorney told the court that preliminary medical examinations had found the boy capable of understanding the court proceedings against him. No conclusion has yet been reached as to whether he can be held responsible for his acts at the time of the murders.



Nina Hagen at Tel Aviv's Liquid club.

(Andre Brutmanna)

German punk priestess more mellow than expected

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Dressed in a shiny pink leotard adorned with tiny light bulbs on the tip of each breast, Nina Hagen, the German high priestess of punk, opened her act at Tel Aviv's Liquid discotheque this week. The crowd greeted her with screams, and several tried to rip off the colourful piece of cloth the singer had wrapped around herself. One young woman managed to leap on stage and give Hagen a hug, before being ejected by security.

To devotees of more conventional entertainment, it might come as a surprise to learn that Hagen's act has mellowed and become more commercial since she moved to the U.S. several years ago. During her Tel Aviv performances, Hagen didn't undress or masturbate on stage - two things for which the anarchistic singer has achieved notoriety.

She even ended her act with a song

of love and peace, offered in earnest, and no doubt to the disgust of fans who remember her from her earlier days. Hagen has transferred her scheduled Jerusalem show tomorrow night to Tel Aviv since ticket sales in the capital had been poor.

"Punk is a way of expressing healthy aggression in music. It's better to scream on stage than at your neighbours," Hagen has declared. But her fans at the Liquid responded in kind to the violence in her songs and in her act. The fighting for space in front of the stage became dangerous at times.

Singing in English, German and a smattering of Russian, Hagen sang, growled and screamed to her audience's delight. Cabaret style, she acted out a UFO experience, did her religious parodies, and gave her versions of Sinatra's "My Way." Paul Anka's "Diana" (in German) and Michael Jackson's "Beat It."

Guitarist in a hurry

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The consensus is clear: John McLaughlin has the fastest fingers in the West. But there is a limit to the number of times one can watch those dextrous digits flying up and down the fretboard. The notes tend to blur together, and one begins to wish that McLaughlin would slow down a little and actually play some music.

Admittedly, most of the several hundred fans at Birzeit Ha'una on Wednesday night seemed to agree that speed was the thing. Indeed, many of them apparently felt compelled to jump out of their seats and wolf-whistle every time McLaughlin came to the end of a particularly nimble passage.

But, for this reviewer at least, the finest moments were those when McLaughlin journeyed into recent Al de Miola territory, slowing the pace and allowing the pauses to do some talking too. On numbers like "Electric Dreams" and "You know, you know," one could close one's eyes and relax, and appreciate the superb combination of sounds produced by McLaughlin and his Swedish bassist, Jonas Hellborg.

With his Mohican tuft, pink trousers and very high-tech double-necked bass, Hellborg made quite a contrast to the soberly dressed, classical guitar wielding McLaughlin.

But musically, the pair were well matched, with Hellborg always quick enough to underpin McLaughlin, and often coming to the fore to produce sounds seldom found in the limited vocabulary of the electric bass.

McLaughlin, who has an easy-going stage manner, acquired over decades of playing live, was not in the least flustered when first his microphone and then the stage lights failed. With these technical problems on their hands, the frankly scurrying sound-men probably didn't have much time to worry about the quality of the sounds McLaughlin's guitar was producing, and his instrument had an annoying, scratchy edge that was left uncorrected throughout the evening.

McLaughlin, over the years, has been instrumental in the development of many musical fields, most notably jazz-rock in the '70s. He has always been an innovative musician, and is clearly incredibly talented. By all accounts, his shows in Israel last year, with a fuller backing group, were sensational. It is a shame that this time he limited himself in the number of musicians he brought and in the scope of the music he played.

A-G probes possible West Bank land sale fraud

By RON JOURARD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The attorney-general is investigating the possibly fraudulent use of official rubber-stamps of the Jerusalem notary public and the Jerusalem District Court on a document authorizing the sale of land in the West Bank settlement of Menora. It is also suspected that the notary public's signature was forged.

The developer of the 605-dunam site near Modi'in, the Bar-Tura Co. of Tel Aviv, has been locked in a dispute over the ownership of the land since 1981 with the family of former Al-Bireh mayor Ibrahim Tawil. The Tawils argue that they own the land and that the person who purported to sell it to Bar-Tura never owned it at all.

Bar-Tura, meanwhile, has sold plots on the site or purchase options to some 80 people, who have made down payments of between \$1,000 to \$1,500, company director Moshe Dolgin said. The company is selling the plots to families of the Jewish

underground fighters from the time of the Yishuv - the Irgun, Lehi and the Hagana. Former members of these groups own Bar-Tura.

The site, also known as Givat Ehud, was approved for settlement by the Ministerial Settlement Committee under the Likud government, even though Bar-Tura had not yet registered the land in its name. Former prime minister Yitzhak Shamir, himself an ex-Lehi member, officiated at the corner-stone laying ceremony in the summer of 1984.

Bar-Tura claims to have already spent millions of dollars on infrastructure. But further construction was stopped pending the settlement of the ownership dispute.

Bar-Tura sought to register the land in its name in 1981 and submitted a request to the local land registration committee. The Tawils objected, stating that they owned the property and presenting a deed to prove it.

Bar-Tura bought the land in 1980

from Shmuel Einav, a leading Jewish land dealer on the West Bank. He claimed to have bought it from Halima Katusha, a woman from Deir Kaddis, a village 20 kilometres west of Ramallah, according to documents presented to the committee.

Attached to Bar-Tura's request to the committee was a 1970 bill of sale according to which Katusha's husband, Nabhan, authorized her to sell it, the file on the case shows. Nabhan Katusha died in 1975.

While the committee was considering the case, it emerged that the bill of sale had been forged. Katusha's son, Nabil, was convicted in 1981 in Ramallah Magistrates Court of falsifying the document.

Subsequently, Bar-Tura submitted to the committee a power of attorney purportedly given in 1974 by Nabhan Katusha to his wife, empowering her to sell the land. This is the document now under investigation by the attorney-general.

The power of attorney was validated by the Jerusalem notary public

and signed and stamped in 1981 by the chief clerk of the Jerusalem District Court, who affirmed that it was a copy of the original in the court's records.

The lawyer for the Tawils, Darwish Nasser of Jerusalem, has now notified the office of the attorney-general of the possibility that the power of attorney and the notary public's signature had been forged and that the rubber-stamps of the notary public and district court had been fraudulently obtained.

Last December, the land registration committee ruled that the property was already registered in the *Tabu*, the land registry, in the name of a Tawil family member. Bar-Tura then applied to the appeals committee in the military government, which is to decide the case in June.

If Bar-Tura loses its appeal - or if the power of attorney is found to have been falsified - those who bought land in the settlement may have no basis to a claim of property rights.

MILITARY JUSTICE CODE - IV

'Endorsing authority' is next focus for army law reformers

By ASHER WALLFISH

Israel's military courts will have more professional and independent judges in the wake of the reform in the military justice law, due to be passed in a few weeks, which Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has

brutally called "a revolution." But the next step in the "revolution" will depend on reactions in the army and among the public to how the chief of general staff and his senior generals use their power to overturn sentences without a word of explanation. This power, known as the "endorsing authority," has provoked controversy for many years.

Lawyers, inside the army and out, are strongly against preserving the endorsing authority. Generals, in uniform and in the reserves, are mostly for it. Those generals who are for it, and who entered political life after leaving the IDF, have understandably used their political influence in the cabinet and the Knesset to preserve the endorsing authority, even when ordinary criminal offences are involved which have nothing to do with military functions.

When Ezer Weizman was defence minister he issued an official statement in October 1979 to justify the endorsing authority.

Weizman said that sentences pas-

sed on IDF officers are sometimes mitigated when reviewed by senior commanders "because of the higher degree of responsibility and pressure borne by an officer carrying out his duties."

Weizman said that officers who commit offences often get stiffer sentences from military courts than ordinary soldiers, precisely because they are officers. He listed circumstances which he felt justified leniency in reviewing officers' sentences, such as greater length of service, added responsibilities and pressure, and relatively greater temptations to wrongdoing.

By implication, Weizman also confirmed a statement in the Knesset the same week by former MK Shmuel Toledano, that nine times as many officers as men have their sentences reduced or done away with entirely.

The father of the reform, only half of which is now to be legislated, is former IDF judge advocate-general Meir Shamgar, who today is president of the Supreme Court.

In his recommendations issued in May 1978 Shamgar said, among other things, that mitigation of sentences by the endorsing authority in civilian offences such as corruption and fraud were unjustifiable. The

institution as a whole, Shamgar wrote, opened the way for "a system of pressures within the military structure which was a serious blemish on sound legal procedures."

This year, when the amendment to the Military Justice Law finally went through the cabinet and the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Rabin and Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy rejected Shamgar's call that the endorsing authority should be applied "only to disciplinary charges, not criminal offences of a purely civilian nature."

A judge in the IDF reserves who is barred by regulations from identifying himself said: "When the administration of justice conflicts with some of the army's other extremely important aims and functions, justice occasionally goes to the wall."

This judge, a veteran lawyer who holds a responsible post in the civil service, added: "The way mitigation is applied causes frustration among professional military judges as well as reservist judges. The IDF cannot hope to have a healthy system of military justice, unless a judge in a military court feels that the only authority superior to him, when he sits in judgement, is the authority of a higher court, leaving aside the role of the president of the state himself."

"A conscientious judge in a military court, having sat in judgement and taken every conceivable consideration into account, can be made to feel futile by the arbitrary actions of a senior commander. This is especially so when the same offence, in the case of two different soldiers, leads to two different results, because one of them enjoys a particular status for a variety of reasons, which the other does not. A conscientious judge cannot operate in a system legitimizing discrimination."

"When a judgement goes to the commander, as endorsing authority, it goes with the briefest of trial summaries from the prosecutor, who

may suggest the sentence be approved, or mitigated, as he sees fit. But even if the prosecutor advises approving the sentence, and explains why, the commander can still ignore him, and mitigate the sentence. Putting a commander above the law, in such ways, paralyzes justice."

One unimpeachable legal authority, equally versed in military and in civil law, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "The endorsing authority is an anachronism, somewhat reminiscent of the benefit of clergy in medieval England. The fact that a commanding officer can annul a sentence, though not a verdict, is in itself a legal contradiction. The fact that mainly officers' sentences are mitigated means that the purpose of the endorsing authority is to make life easier for officers, even though their guilt is taken for granted."

This source told *The Post*: "The IDF sees no need for a reform abolishing the endorsing authority, because it sees nothing irregular in the double standard that has become established over the years. It has accepted a norm whereby officers involved in offences of moral turpitude, such as bribery, theft, embezzlement, abuse of rank and more, get a lighter punishment in the end than ordinary soldiers in the same situation, or civilians in other courts."

"The commander who endorses or mitigates sentences is living proof of a norm that justice is divisible. He has not heard any of the witnesses. He has not listened to the lawyers on either side. He has not read any of the material submitted to military court. He does not need to study the case, or even read the summary and recommendation of the military prosecutor after the judgement and sentence have been handed down. In practice, as we know, the commander makes his decision on the basis of pressures exerted by the accused's superior officer and friends."

(To be continued)

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May Day marchers in Moscow slam U.S. for 'nuclear madness'

MOSCOW. — Hundreds of thousands of workers paraded through Red Square under brilliant sunshine yesterday for the annual May Day celebration, but salutes to nuclear energy were absent from the sea of posters.

It appeared that references to nuclear power were pulled out in advance because of last weekend's accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made his first public appearance since the accident.

Placards carried by the Moscow marchers accused the U.S. of "nuclear madness" and referred to President Reagan's "Star Wars" missile-defence programme.

The U.S. was also attacked in East Germany for its "brutal" attack on Libya and at an Athens rally over its bases in Greece.

In West Europe, emphasis was placed largely on local issues, with unemployment and labour laws ranking high, while in East Europe, global political issues figured prominently.

In Poland, riot police swamped areas of the main cities of Warsaw, Gdansk and Krakow to prevent pro-Solidarity demonstrations. Eyewitnesses said dozens of arrests were made.

Some well-known activists had been put in temporary detention and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's home was ringed by police.

In Syria, May Day was marked with a big march and an organized anti-U.S. campaign.

In Turkey, where May Day is a controversial issue since 34 people were killed in a riot at the end of a

rally in 1977, the celebration triggered fist fights and uproar in Parliament.

In France, the return of a right-wing government in elections six weeks ago failed to rally more than 15,000 people for a march from the Place de La Bastille in Paris with slogans against the new government's move to ease job-protection laws.

In Italy for the first time in two years the three main trade union confederations joined forces to organize combined demonstrations in 84 towns and cities.

Pope John Paul, speaking to pilgrims gathered in St. Peter's Square, cited what he described as the serious problem of unemployment among young people and prayed for the dignity of labour. (AP, Reuter)

Worst clash yet between Aquino, Marcos camps

MANILA (AP). — Philippines police used guns, clubs, tear gas and fire hoses to disperse thousands of ex-president Ferdinand Marcos's followers yesterday after a May Day speech by President Corason Aquino.

An Aquino supporter was reported killed, and more than 60 Marcos followers were arrested. Hospitals reported 33 people injured, at least two from gunshot wounds.

It was the biggest of recent clashes under Aquino's two-month-old government.

Aquino, in her nationally televised speech, declared sweeping changes in labour laws before a cheering crowd of 40,000 workers. The violence occurred before and

after the speech, a block away. Marcos, in a broadcast from Hawaii over a Manila radio station during the police action, appealed to military leaders to give his people time to disperse and told his followers to withdraw.

Spokesmen at neighbourhood hospitals said most of those treated had suffered injuries from bricks, bottles and other missiles. One Aquino supporter died of knife wounds, police said.

Thousands of "Aquinitas" and Marcos loyalists confronted each other over barricades of barbed wire, near the U.S. Embassy and the park where Aquino delivered her speech. After she left, heavily armed police dispersed the Marcos loyalists.

Spy says one year's messages were stolen from U.S. warship

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuter). — A year's worth of radio messages were stolen in 1982 and 1983 from the aircraft carrier USS Enterprise for delivery to the Soviet Union, spy-master John Walker told a federal jury yesterday.

Walker, the government's star witness in its case against his long-time friend Jerry Whitworth, said that Whitworth gave him one-third of the year's messages at a meeting between the two men in California in June of 1983.

He said there was so much material that Whitworth had to leave two-thirds of it behind in his living quarters on the ship.

Walker said that he, as the mes-

senger for his spy ring, gave rolls of film containing the classified information to a Soviet agent a week later in the Washington, D.C. area.

He said he was told by a Soviet agent in Vienna in early 1984 that the film turned out to be no good.

Walker, 48, pleaded guilty to spy charges late last year and agreed to testify against Whitworth, who he has referred to as his best friend. Whitworth has pleaded not guilty to 13 counts of espionage, conspiracy and income tax evasion.

Walker said the information stolen from the enterprise included messages about U.S. incursions into Vietnamese and Soviet territory during navy exercises.

Motorcycle gangs rob Nigerian planes

LAGOS (Reuter). — Armed robbers attacked an airliner taxiing for take-off at Lagos airport on Tuesday, the third such incident in a week, Nigerian newspapers reported yesterday.

A Nigeria Airways Boeing 737 was about to leave on a domestic flight when robbers on motorcycles

raced up, forced open the cargo door and made off with two boxes, the newspapers said.

The pilot, alerted by a warning light, called the control tower and security men gave chase. The robbers abandoned their loot and escaped.

Duchess leaves estate to Pasteur Institute

PARIS (Reuter). — The Duchess of Windsor, who died last week at the age of 89, has named the Pasteur Institute Research Centre as main beneficiary of her fortune, her lawyer said yesterday.

Lawyer Suzanne Blum said the duchess's will stipulated the institute would inherit all the money remaining from her estate after donations to

other charities. She would not specify the other legacies. The fortune is estimated at £7 million.

Blum said the duchess decided to make the bequest to the Paris-based institute some 12 years ago on the condition that none of the funds be used in research requiring vivisection.

She would not estimate the value of the estate but said it included the duchess's famed jewels.

TREMOR. — An earthquake shook Mexico City early Wednesday morning and sent thousands of people rushing out on to the streets in their bedclothes.

Mass strike shuts down South Africa

JOHANNESBURG. — Millions of blacks stayed away from jobs and schools yesterday in what was described as the largest anti-apartheid protest in South Africa's history.

Usually crowded commuter trains arriving in major cities from outlying black townships were virtually empty. Bus service was cancelled or disrupted, many mines and factories were shut, and most black schools were deserted.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, the nation's largest business federation, reported a "massive absence from work" across the country, varying between 70 and 100 per cent in almost all urban centres.

The one-day protest — called to demand that apartheid be ended and that May Day be made a public holiday — was a powerful display of the blacks' increasing organizational strength. The Independent Monitoring Group, a team of academics assessing the protest, said it was the largest stayaway ever in South Africa.

Throughout the country, police and army units were out in force, with commanders pledging to protect blacks who wished to work. But by mid-afternoon, there had been few reports of violent harassment of workers.

It was the first nationwide stay-away since 1961, when African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela — who is currently imprisoned — called for a general strike to demand a "national convention" on political reform.

In other developments, a militant right-wing South African group has drawn up a hit list of 66 prominent left-wing activists to be eliminated, opposition Member of Parliament Helen Suzman said Wednesday night.

Suzman, of the Centrist Progressive Federal Party, said she was forwarding details of the group, a shadowy organization calling itself the Anti-Communist Anti-Terrorist Resistance movement, to the government. (AP, Reuter)

Brothers cheat UK customs of \$9 million

LONDON. — Two brothers who defrauded customs and excise officials of more than \$9 million of VAT on imported gold bars have been imprisoned for 6 and 4½ years respectively following one of Britain's longest, costliest and most complicated fraud trials.

David Schreiber, 33, and his 30-year-old brother Emanuel, both of North London, sold gold bars and coins they had imported from Switzerland and pocketed the 15 per cent VAT.

Sikh leaders escape 13-hour raid on Temple

AMRITSAR, India (Reuter). — Two thousand paramilitary police and commandos failed to capture Sikh extremist leaders Wednesday night when they raided the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine.

Police here warned of possible reprisals against Hindus in the Sikh-majority state following the raid, in which one Sikh was killed and two wounded.

The 13-hour operation in the sprawling temple complex brought no results because "The security forces did not recognize the Sikh leaders. They are masters of disguise," a police spokesman said.

Saudi prince jailed in UK for cocaine deals

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT
LONDON. — Saudi King Fahd's nephew, Prince Mashour Aziz, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment here this week after being convicted of cocaine-dealing.

Details of the prince's womanizing, sex parties and drug-taking were revealed in the lengthy trial. He is said to have spent more than £280,000 a year.

Comet to depart in shower of shooting stars

WASHINGTON (AP). — Halley's Comet, which disappointed many would-be viewers when it passed near earth, will be making some amends this weekend by offering a meteor shower as a parting memento.

As the earth passes through the comet's path, people will be able to see a flurry of what are popularly called shooting stars.

In its travels, the comet leaves behind small bits of debris, most no larger than a grain of sand. These tiny bits are heated as they enter the earth's atmosphere, finally burning up in bright streaks which can be seen by the unaided eye. Larger ones may even become meteorites, according to astronomers.



Police dog-handlers enter Horfield Prison to help quell rioting prisoners yesterday. (Reuter telephoto)

52 escape from UK prisons during guards' labour dispute

LONDON (AP). — Prisoners rioted overnight at 18 jails across the country, taking control of one prison and gutting another after an overtime ban by guards, officials said yesterday.

Fifty-two prisoners escaped in the confusion and 17 — youths from Ert-stoke Detention Centre in southwest England — were still on the run yesterday, the Home Office said.

The fury erupted after wardens curtailed visits by prisoners' relatives and confined many inmates to cells for 23 hours a day because there were not enough guards to supervise them.

One fatality was reported — a prisoner — but the Home Office said the killing was apparently not related to disturbances.

The Prison Officers' Association, the 18,500-strong guards' union, called off the overtime ban yesterday morning after meeting with national labour leaders following the night of rampages and arson.

By mid-morning yesterday, rioting had died down except at the South England and Northeye facility, which was gutted late Wednesday. Police removed 400 of the 490 prisoners, but most of the rest remained at large in the facility, possibly

armed with knives, the Home Office said.

Apart from Northeye, inmates started fires at Lewes Prison in southern England, Highpoint, in Stradishall, eastern England, Stafford, in central England, Wymott, near Preston, northern England, and Bristol in western England, where riot police restored order.

Prisoners broke up roofs and hurled tiles, smashing furniture and fittings. Some stole drugs from prison hospitals and at least two men were treated for overdoses.

Britain has almost 55,000 people in its 155 jails and remand centres, the biggest prison population in Western Europe outside Turkey. Many are overcrowded and date from the last century.

The dispute started over government plans to cut guards' average 16 hours a week overtime. The government said it could be cut to 10 hours if the union dropped restrictive work practices.

The guards, who earn an average annual £15,000 for a 55-hour work week that includes 16 hours overtime, said that would leave too few on duty to contain potential violence.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Sudan captures rebel base with defectors' help

KHARTOUM (Reuter). — Sudan has captured a large rebel supply base in Upper Nile Province near the Ethiopian border after three days of fighting, the official news agency here reported yesterday.

It said the base was seized with the help of "friendly forces," whom it did not identify.

Brothers cheat UK customs of \$9 million

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT
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SPORTS

Betar J'm win Cup tie

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — State Cupholders Betar Jerusalem came from behind twice to score a dramatic 3-2 win over league champions Maccabi Haifa, in Haifa on Wednesday, to join giant-killers Maccabi Hadera and Shimshon in the semi-finals line-up in this year's Cup competition.

Maccabi Tel Aviv and Maccabi Petah Tikva drew 1-1 after extra time, and will replay next Wednesday for the fourth place in the semi-finals, to be played in Ramat Gan on May 20.

Third division Maccabi Hadera again pulled off the David slaying Goliath act by beating Hapoel Kfar Sava 2-0, their third National League scalp in this year's Cup games. Gabby Sabbagh scored both Hadera goals, in the 31st and 84th minutes, before 2,000 in Hadera. Ronnie Weizman was the other outstanding player for Hadera, who fully deserved their triumph over the previous cupholders.

Over 20,000 turned out at the Kiryat Eliezer stadium in Haifa for the clash of the giants, to see a game worthy of a cup final. Zahi Armeli gave Haifa the lead in the 18th minute from a Ronnie Rosenthal pass, and Armeli returned the service to Rosenthal for the latter to crack in a shot from 20 metres for Haifa's second, early in the second half. Earlier, Sami Malcha had level-

led for Betar from an Avi Golden pass. Eli Ohana slipped in an angled shot after Haifa goalkeeper Avi Ran failed to hold a cross to make it 2-2 in the 65th minute, and Uri Malmilian, who loves this ground more than any other, smacked in the winner in the 72nd minute. Eli Ohana also had one of the best games of the season, and has again found his goal-poaching touch.

Shimshon too came from behind to beat Hapoel Beersheba 3-1 in the Negev city, getting the equalizer in the last minute of normal time, and the winner after five minutes of extra time. Yuval Ohana (Eli's younger brother) deservedly put Beersheba ahead in the 47th minute. Veteran Gideon Damti beat Mario Zochowitsky to level with a free kick from 16 metres, and another old-timer, Vicky Peretz, cracked in the winner from a Damti pass in the 95th minute. The Beersheba fans will consider themselves extremely unlucky, but they learned it is goals and not territorial advantage that wins games.

Eli Dricks put Maccabi Tel Aviv ahead in the 46th minute from a Yossi Kremer pass and Ya'acov Ajubel headed the Petah Tikva equalizer in the 55th minute, after an Eyal Belgeibter corner, before 5,000 at the Ramat Gan stadium.

Everton fail in the straight

LONDON (AP). — The league champions, Everton, slid to an amazing 1-0 defeat by lowly Oxford United on Wednesday that has virtually knocked them abruptly and unexpectedly out of the race for the title this year, although manager Howard Kendall refuses to concede defeat. "We have got to go out and win our last two games," he said. "The league race is not over yet."

Oxford, who won the Milk Cup in style at Wembley ten days ago, needed the victory to avoid relegation. Diminutive midfielder Les Phillips scored as late as the 88th minute, but Oxford had looked the more dangerous team throughout. Although Everton enjoyed plenty of possession and territorial advantage, they could never master Oxford's sweeper system.

Liverpool, now the favourites to take the title, play their last match on Saturday against lowly-placed Chelsea in London. A win will seal the championship for Daighlin' Merseysiders. A defeat may open the door to West Ham, who have two games to play, one against already doomed West Bromwich; the other against Everton. West Ham beat Ipswich 2-1 on Wednesday.

In Madrid, Real Madrid beat Celtic 5-1 in the first leg of the Uefa Cup.

Brazil defeated Yugoslavia 4-2 in an exhibition game in Recife, Norway beat Argentina 1-0 in a friendly.

SOCCER PREVIEW

Battle for supremacy

By PHILIP GILLON

Betar Jerusalem's thrilling State Cup 3-2 victory over league champions Maccabi Haifa in Haifa has added to the excitement of the battle now being waged for the league title. After many vicissitudes throughout the season, Betar have struck fine form for the final stages of the championship, like a runner who suddenly comes charging down the straight after being ruled out of the race.

On Saturday they play Maccabi Petah Tikva at home. They lost 2-0 in the first leg, at a time when they were in the doldrums, and will no doubt be determined to avenge this defeat. Maccabi Petah Tikva, 12th in the league, work down 1-4 last week to Bnei Yehuda, so this should be a certainty for Betar. But they have lost to weaker teams before now.

League champions Maccabi Haifa are at home to desperate Hapoel Jerusalem. This looks like a certainty for the champions, but desperate teams have a way of shocking highly placed opponents. Hapoel won the first leg 3-2.

While Betar and Maccabi Haifa are fighting for the top places in the table at the end of the season, both Tel Aviv's teams have other ideas. They feature in a double-header at Hapoel, at 2 p.m. Shimshon entertain Hapoel Tel Aviv, and at 4 p.m. Maccabi Netanya are hosts to Maccabi Tel Aviv. Both these games are crucial. What should help the Tel Avivites is that Shimshon and Netanya are comfortably placed in the middle of the table, and can be expected to play open football, which should give the cup-contending teams chances to show their scoring ability.

All games kick off at 4 p.m. Other games: Hapoel Petah Tikva v Bnei Yehuda; Beersheba v Yarnot; Sha'arvit v Jaffa; Kfar Sava v Hapoel Haifa.

Flames, Blues go through in NHL playoffs

The Calgary Flames broke a 2-2 tie with a freak third-period goal credited to Perry Berezan on Wednesday night and upset the Edmonton Oilers 3-2, knocking the two-time National Hockey League champions out of the Stanley Cup playoffs.

In St. Louis, Missouri, left wing Kevin Lavalie scored on a perfect

feed from Bernie Federko at 7:34 of the third period to give St. Louis a 2-1 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs on Wednesday night, sending the Blues into the Stanley Cup semi-finals for the first time in 14 years.

Montreal beat Hartford 2-1 in overtime. The N.Y. Rangers knocked off the Philadelphia Flyers and the Washington Capitals. The actual match-ups are: Rangers vs. Capitals, Blues vs. Flames.

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BACKGROUND

UNO LESS an expert than Yehzekel Dror sees Israel's system of government as being on the decline in the way it functions. "In fact, seeming improvements when looked at closely are seen to be defective," says the political science professor, who is the Wolfson Professor of Public Administration at the Hebrew University.

The Likud Party at its recent convention decided "to democratize" the way it chooses its candidates, Dror notes, so they will be voted on by the party's central committee of about 1,000 members (as is already the case in the Likud). "But that system leads candidates to buy supporters in the central committee with the promise of spoils," Dror comments.

In the long-standing debate on electoral reform, a popular call has been for direct election of representatives, but Dror believes the direct election of the head of government is "too populist." He advocates strengthening the authority of the prime minister and spells out how to do so in a book he is working on, *Dear Prime Minister: Breakthrough Policies for Israel*.

A stronger chief executive is essential to provide national leadership and to concentrate the power needed for innovative policies, Dror maintains. But a presidential regime, apart from its populist dangers, involves many uncertainties and can have unintended consequences. It is an option that should be resorted to only if the government gets into a real crisis, says Dror.

The professor wants the prime minister to have the constitutional authority to dissolve the Knesset and call for new elections, a reform that would strengthen him vis-a-vis his coalition partners. How would all this apply in a unity government?

A unity government, Dror told this reporter this week, is by nature a stalled government, a blocked coalition. Which makes it even more important to strengthen the prime minister. Nothing in a coalition agreement ought to be in contradiction to the Basic Laws.

Dror would also transfer to the Prime Minister's Office several agencies now in other ministries. The most radical shift would be that of the Budget Department from the Finance Ministry.

It's the system that's rotten

By Aryeh Rubinstein



Wouldn't that emasculate the Finance Ministry? Not at all, says Dror. Sweden, for example, has a separate ministry of budgeting. The Finance Ministry would still have plenty to do in the area of state revenue. But the Budget Department is the most important unit in the government, and it belongs in the P.M.'s Office to strengthen central authority.

Dror would also move the Civil Service Commission from the Finance Ministry into the P.M.'s Office. But it is an independent agency, which should retain its independence, I protest. He corrects me. In fact, the Civil Service Commission is subordinate to the finance minister and the commissioner is a ministry official.

The P.M.'s Office, Dror insists, should be "the core of the central mind of government" and his proposals constitute "a 25 per cent move towards the presidential system, without its political features."

THE Broadcasting Authority, too, should come under the P.M.'s roof,

Dror says. Of course, this is an independent body, which is precisely the point. Broadcasting is too important to be left completely independent. While Big Brother should not dictate what programme should be broadcast at 9:40 on Wednesday evening, the policy-independence of the Broadcasting Authority should be curtailed.

Would this not put too much power in the hands of the prime minister? Dror agrees that this is his most debatable proposal. But, he adds, the pendulum has swung too far in one direction, creating a power vacuum in the centre. It is easier for the U.S. president to get television time on the commercial networks than it is for our prime minister to get time on state television, he says.

Whether the Broadcasting Authority moves to the P.M.'s Office or not, Dror calls for a reconsideration of its functions. He proposes three inter-related changes:

- Permit additional channels and cable TV;
- Strengthen "somewhat" the government's influence over the author-

ity, with due controls against abuse, on the French model;

- Provide existing newspapers with the support essential to maintain their existence if advertising drops.

Dror also has ideas for improving the functioning of the Knesset. For one thing, members and committees should be provided with more research assistance. "The government doesn't want it, of course," he says. "But then no government does. And the members themselves are of two minds about it. Some of them fear that professionals on the scene would show up their own ignorance, while others are so sure of themselves that they think they don't need expert help."

Knesset committees should be given the right to subpoena and interrogate witnesses, including civil servants, Dror thinks. At present, civil servants may appear before committees only with the consent of their minister. Moreover, Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir has ruled that they may give the committee only the official position of the minister.

"This is unacceptable," says Dror. "After giving the ministry's position, the civil servant should be permitted to give his own."

Television coverage of Knesset sittings should be reconsidered, in view of the tendency of members to speak for television rather than on the merits of the issues, Dror says.

BUT HE THINKS that his second most important recommendation — after strengthening the position of the prime minister — is "upgrading" politicians. The quality of most present politicians, and of those on the way, leave much scope for improvement, both in Israel and abroad, Dror says.

Utopian ideas aside, a practical measure would be to set up a National Policy College, where MKs and other politicians — together with policy-shapers such as senior officials and army officers, academics, business executives, union leaders, and media commentators — would spend six weeks or so studying and discussing major policy issues. Such an institution could make an impor-

tant contribution to upgrading politicians, in addition to building up national consensus, at least on the level of "secondary agreement," i.e., agreement on what you disagree on and why.

Such upgrading is especially important in Israel because of the lower level of education among the higher political elite and the scarcity of party cadre training, Dror says. In Austria, for instance, every party runs an academy for its politicians, with the teaching cadres paid by the government. He himself conducted a week-long workshop there on modern policy planning for the leaders of one party. "In Israel such a thing is out of the question."

Dror knows something of the power elite from the inside. He has been a senior planning and policy analysis adviser of the Defence Ministry and chief scientist of the Labour Party. He has also been a senior staff member at the Rand Corporation in the U.S. In 1983 he received the first annual Harold Lasswell Award from the Policy Studies Association as "an outstanding scholar in contributing to the understanding of public policy."

Israel is lagging behind many Western countries in participatory democracy, Dror says. While central government needs qualitative strengthening to handle national issues, grass-roots democracy must be built up. To this end, local communities should be encouraged, even pushed, to move towards greater participatory democracy, with local decision-making on local affairs. Jerusalem, with its neighbourhood administrations (*minhalei*), is doing something in this respect, he notes.

Dror believes that we should consider a national referendum to decide on issues where the public is very divided and the regular political processes cannot lead to a solution. He notes that quite a number of Western democracies use referendums for such questions. Britain used one for the first time 10 years ago on whether to join the Common Market. Sweden and Austria have used it on the question of nuclear power. Dror thinks the critical decision on the future of Judea, Samaria and Gaza may well be undecidable except by a national referendum. This is the only candidate for a

referendum that he now has in mind. But at present there is no constitutional basis for referendums.

Finally, says Dror, we must build up a distinct senior civil service. It is impossible to operate a modern state, let alone engage in socio-economic development and the achievement of far-reaching Zionist goals, without a cadre of top-quality senior civil servants who constitute a coherent group with considerable professional autonomy in policy implementation and with essential functions in contributing to policy-making.

Today, Dror explains, we have senior civil servants, but not a senior civil service as just defined. The first step towards developing one, he says, is to appoint a public commission to design a policy on the subject. He himself envisages a senior civil service in which two-thirds of the employees are tenured, for whom this is a life career, and one-third who move about and work on contract.

DROR FAULTS the national unity government for having muffed the opportunity to do something about improving government. "They were too busy putting out fires to work on preventing them." The government did set up a committee to consider electoral reform, but that was the end of the matter.

He sees in this further proof that politicians tend to neglect the institutional aspects of government that cry for reform. "They think their own personality can conquer all. Or else they have a single solution: change the election system."

Still, Dror does not see himself as a voice crying in the wilderness or his goals as "mission impossible." There is a growing awareness that something must be done, a slow crystallization. The politicians know it, and the ground is ripening. It is the function of the "action-intellectuals" to build up options, but basically it all depends on public opinion.

"The question is how long will it take us to learn — we're slow learners. Will it come after a major crisis or a small one? But it's a good thing to have proposals ready. I don't say mine are the best. And it's a good idea to get the discussion going on governmental reform."

White House claims summit will stick to economics

...but unofficial agenda may address Soviet nuclear disaster and terrorism

WALTER RUBY / Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AS PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan flew across the Pacific earlier this week toward meetings with Asian leaders in Bali and his economic summit in Tokyo, he was upstaged by the shocking news of the Soviet nuclear disaster.

Certainly, both the political and ecological fallout from the nuclear cloud now sullying the skies of Europe, and the continuing debate between the U.S. and its Western allies over how to respond to terrorism will undoubtedly occupy much of the unofficial agenda of the meetings between the leaders of the U.S., Canada, Japan, France, Italy, Britain and West Germany, when they gather at the ornate Akasaka Palace in Tokyo from Sunday to Tuesday.

Nevertheless, the White House is sticking to the official statement that the proceedings of the economic summit are going to be devoted to economic issues.

According to Linas Kojelis, the director of the White House Office of Public Liaison, "There is no question that terrorism and the Soviet nuclear accident are going to be discussed, but don't forget that we call this an 'economic summit' for a reason. President Reagan is a strong advocate of free trade, and is determined to clear away barriers that have impeded free trade and healthy economic growth for the entire Western industrialized world."

"President Reagan," Kojelis

noted, "is calling this trip his 'Winds of Freedom' tour, and much of the media have not understood that when the president speaks of freedom in the context of this trip, he is talking about economic freedom as much as political freedom, the president wants to build the foundations of a strong international economic order, which will survive for years to come."

Reagan would appear to have some reason for optimism about prevailing economic trends. Last September, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, and the finance ministers of six other industrial nations worked out an agreement to lower the value of the then mighty dollar in relation to the other currencies. That step has already brought the dollar down significantly, especially in relationship to the yen, and appreciably lessened the still chronic U.S. trade imbalance with Japan and Europe.

Baker and the other finance ministers also recently agreed on a plan to bring down high interest rates, which had been choking economic growth. That policy will undoubtedly stimulate Western economies, as will the unexpected economic windfall for all seven countries created by the dramatic collapse in the price of oil and in the power of Opec.

Administration estimates are for

the seven industrial democracies to achieve a growth rate in 1986 of 3.3 per cent, up substantially from 2.7 per cent last year.

KOJELIS said that despite the cheering prognosis all is not going to be sweetness and light in Tokyo, explaining, "We continue to have specific problems with the Japanese, who are much more concerned about the fall of the dollar relative to the yen than we are. We can understand their sensitivities, given that the drop in the dollar is making Japanese exports to the U.S. more expensive and our exports to Japan more economical."

"But as believers in free trade, we feel that what has happened is that while the Japanese government hitherto artificially maintained the value of its currency, we have now managed to create a situation where more free market principles are able to come into play in determining currency exchange rates. That is good for everyone in the long run."

Kojelis added: "In any case, while the Japanese may be losing some, what from the decline in the price of the dollar, they are enjoying a great economic boom now because of the

collapse of oil prices. Japan has gained even more than we have from the drop in oil prices, since the Japanese import all of their oil. We think the Japanese economy is in fine shape, and that they can well afford to let natural market forces take their course vis-a-vis currency exchange rates."

Reagan will stress to the Japanese and Europeans his firm commitment to the principle of free trade, said Kojelis, but will warn that Congress might force the administration to institute protectionism against its will to protect certain American industries hard hit by the protectionist policies of U.S. allies. Kojelis explained, "What the president is going to say is that while free trade is an article of faith with this administration, we are not going to turn the other cheek indefinitely. Many of the other countries think they can flood the U.S. market with their products while protecting their industries at home by refusing to absorb American products. Unless they play by the rules of free trade, that policy is not going to work, although it is in everyone's interests that it should. We are nobody's patsies."

Kojelis said that despite the pleas by key hard-hit U.S. industries like textiles and steel for protective tariffs, the administration has been successful so far in maintaining a national consensus for free trade. "We have done so by making clear to industries presently unburied by foreign imports that if we restrict imports of one kind, the Europeans or Japanese might turn around and restrict importation of their product. The president has determined that he will not allow U.S. economic policy to be subservient to every interest group."

THE ADMINISTRATION will press European leaders to lessen their protectionism of European agricultural products, Kojelis said. The U.S. will also press its allies to boost their growth rates, which would have the effect of leading to their importing more American products. However, economic analysts expect Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in particular to resist US pressure on them to stimulate their growth rates to the extent that the Reagan Administration would like. Nakasone does not



President Reagan (AFP telephoto)

want to imperil his country's trade surplus by boosting imports from the U.S. too rapidly, and Kohl is also said to be content with West Germany's modest growth and low inflation.

Despite the roiled waters recently over the Europeans' initial lukewarm response to the U.S. air attack on Libya the issue is not expected to mar the generally good atmosphere of the economic summit. Said one State Department official, "These annual economic summits have be-

come times for expressions of friendship and camaraderie between the leaders of the seven top Western nations. The accent is always on conviviality, and not on conflict, and that will be true in Tokyo as well."

More important, he said, after their initial unsatisfactory response to the raid, the Europeans have finally begun to take steps against Libya. "We are not satisfied with the pace of their response, but are satisfied they are now moving in the right direction," he said.

Overall, the Reagan Administration appears to be in an optimistic and confident mood. It has come through its encounter with Gaddafi more or less triumphantly, its democratic allies seem more inclined than before to acknowledge American leadership on the terrorism issue, and Reaganomics appears to be the order of the day, both domestically and internationally. Meanwhile, the credibility of the Soviet Union appears more tarnished than ever by the nuclear accident, which both damages Moscow politically and again raises questions about the reliability of its technology.

President Reagan, a skilled actor who always seems to believe his most high-flown rhetoric, talks of his "Winds of Freedom" from the West continuing to prevail well into the next century, propelling the tide of democracy and capitalism throughout the world.

Holocaust Day Literature



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HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL Jerusalem



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Additional details from Tel. 03-423857.

WATER POLICY SPRINGS LEAK

Down to our last drop

The Jerusalem Post takes a look at what is fast becoming the national crisis — our dwindling water reserves.



Everyone is pointing fingers as crisis brews

THERE'S A CRISIS brewing. It started in the sky and now it's deep under the ground. Some say that it's God's work, others blame the politicians. It's a crisis that won't discriminate between those who have money and those who don't. Like so many of the crises made in this country, it could have been avoided. Unlike the crises to which we've become accustomed, there are no clear-cut villains. It is the quiet crisis.

Go to the kitchen and turn on the water. Flush a toilet, take a bath, water your garden. Maybe, just maybe — if you are of an earlier generation — when you turn off the tap you'll give the knob an extra twist, remembering an expression that was once on the lips of every schoolchild. *Haval al kol tipa* — "Every drop counts." More likely, the faucet will drip until the sound becomes annoying. There was a time when a person washing a car on a summer afternoon was scolded by neighborhood children. But times change.

Depending on how old a Tiberias old-timer one asks, the Kinneret, the country's main water reservoir, is lower than it's been in 30, 40, or 50

years. Docks stretch out across mudflats, where only a few years ago vacationers' boats floated two or three metres above the rock and sand bottom of the huge lake. In the Negev, as Liora Moriel writes, the stunted wheat in the parched fields tell the story.

But the low level of the Kinneret or the parched fields are only symptoms of much deeper problems — problems as deep as the wells and aquifers. Problems as profoundly political as any coalition crisis; as foolhardy as any economic policy that relies on outside help or the overdraft; as symbolic of an apparently innate inability for the decision makers in Jerusalem to make long-term policies.

Rain, say the meteorologists, comes in cycles, and we may simply be in one of those dry cycles. We may have better rains next year, says Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin, who a few weeks ago reluctantly cut the farmers' water quotas by 10 per cent. Former agriculture minister Haim Gvati believes in using water "to the very last drop." Both are from farming settlements, as have been almost all the agriculture ministers — except the

late Simha Ehrlich, who believed that agricultural resources belong on the free market. All these men were raised on the Zionist concept of farming at any cost. But meanwhile, cotton, the thirstiest crop of all, is in a worldwide slump, making heavy subsidization the only way to help a cotton-growing farmer to profit.

Perhaps in deep summer, when the rationing begins, with old men ringing bells as they walk through a neighbourhood shouting "prepare water, prepare water," meaning one should fill a tub and some pots for there won't be any water in the afternoon, the politicians will begin to argue about who is to blame. There will be jokes about commissions of inquiry staffed by rabbis who should interrogate God about his intentions when he halted the rain. Labour will claim that the Likud's lack of foresight led to policies that ended self-discipline and contributed to adventurism. The Likud will claim Labour's sectarian, agricultural interests were allowed to overdraw quotas by billions of cubic metres.

And maybe then, the water crisis will no longer be a quiet crisis. **ROBERT ROSENBERG**

The situation can be saved

YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

IF YOU turn on your tap and sea water comes out you might at last — if you're the "average Israeli" — concede that we have a water problem.

Fortunately we are not down to the last drop, but this winter's drought reminded us that we're on the way. The situation can still be saved provided all of us, farmers, factories and the public take care and conserve.

"We all know that our water resources are limited, yet we are using more than we should. We've just had two lean rainfall years and we fear we may have another dry year," according to Prof. Ya'acov Bear of

the Technion's Civil Engineering department.

"By using too much water we have already created a huge overdraft in our water resources and we must urgently, very urgently, start to try to balance our water economy. The first step is an immediate stop to overuse," Professor Bear said.

"Our principal water reserves are located in subterranean reservoirs and aquifers along the coastal strip. By pumping more water out of them

than the rains put in, we lower the water level and that invites the sea in. And it's certainly coming, salinating well after well," he warned.

"Actually the majority of the population live right on top of these aquifers and besides pumping them dry we dispose of our sewage in the same area and it works its way down into the ground water.

"We must take drastic action to prevent this pollution," Bear emphasised. But so far no pertinent

legislation has been made.

"Israel is rightly proud of its accomplishments in recycling purified sewage for farming use. But we don't know enough about what this water may do to the quality of our land and water, as it works its way through to the aquifers.

"There is monitoring at every sewage project, and the Haifa-Kishon project, which waters the fields of the Jezreel Valley is one of the major ones, but we must take into account that eventually this water will also contribute to pollution."

Actually Israel has two water: (See **SAVED** Page 7)

Ministry of Agriculture urged to take serious steps

An investigative 'committee must be set up to find out who is responsible'

YITZHAK OKED

THESE DAYS, many people including city dwellers, moshavniks and kibbutzniks believe a committee of inquiry should be established to investigate the water crisis in Israel.

A moshavnik grabbed some parched earth and threw it into the air. "The lack of rain has me worried. What is worrying me even more is that no one is promising me that next winter will be a better one. I have a feeling that no one in the government, especially in the Ministry of Agriculture, is really taking serious steps."

Asked about the cuts in the water quotas, if this was not a serious step, he replied, "Yes it is serious but it is not enough. Officially, the cut is about 10 per cent; with me the cut is closer to 30 per cent because I was forced to use water in February and

March. I believe the cut for farmers should be much greater, but under the condition we are compensated for not being able to produce. It is not my fault that there isn't any water now. This is why a committee must be set up to find out who is responsible!"

A kibbutznik from one of the most prosperous kibbutzim in the country was very worried when he discussed the water crisis.

"I'm worried because my livelihood depends on water. For us it means that we must stop production. We will be out of work. Who will compensate us? Who will pay the price? Yes! I do believe that a committee of inquiry should be established.

lished. The minister of agriculture should have had the courage to come out on such a year like the present one and say, 'No one knows what next year will be like, we'd better keep some water in case next year will be as bad if not worse than the present one.' Instead, what does he do, cut the water quotas by about 10 per cent. It's a joke!"

Asked what he would do if he was the minister of agriculture, the kibbutznik replied, "For starters, I would not have allowed the planting of cotton this summer. We could have saved about 300 million cubic metres of water which might be sorely needed next year." He then added that the farmers should be properly compensated for not growing cotton.

A leading scientist at the Technion, Prof. Gedalia Shelef, also agreed with the moshavniks and kibbutzniks.

"About 70 per cent of the water goes to agriculture. Everyone knows that in Israel the chief consumer of water is cotton. The cotton growers are demanding government help because the price of cotton in the world

market has dropped below the level of profitability. So why is cotton still being grown? If the farmers have to be subsidized anyway, subsidize them not to grow cotton. We will save not only water but other production costs too, like the use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

"I know that not to plant and to get paid is in direct opposition to the established socialist philosophy which states 'farming at all cost'."

"What disturbs me is that no one seems to be taking into consideration the severe water shortage and its direct effect on agriculture itself. I believe the whole matter concerning water policy should be investigated and maybe new priorities established. We are facing a catastrophe, but people tend to be optimistic by nature and live with the hope that next year will bring great quantities of rain. But what will we do if the rains will not come next year either?"

He explained that another part of the problem is that the lack of rain lowers the quality of the water.

He explained that rains dilute reservoirs, including micro-organisms and salinity in water. Another danger is that in the present situation, when quotas are cut, farmers tend to use more purified sewage water for irrigation. "Sometimes farmers might be tempted to cut corners, and use sewage water that has not been fully purified."

Another person who believes that a commission of inquiry should be established is former MK Yosef Tamir. In the late 70s, as the head of a Knesset sub-committee on ecology, he chaired an investigation on this matter. The investigation was in-depth, taking over 18 months to complete.

In his book *Haver Knesset* (Knesset Member) he tells about this committee and its findings. "The bottom line being that during 30 years Israel's water policy has been to use water above and beyond its capabilities. No steps have been taken to cut down on the use of

water, because of the strong agricultural lobby. During the first 30 years of statehood Israel has overused more than 1.7 billion cubic metres of water, which endangers water resources of future generations."

This committee came out with a series of recommendations concerning water policy. These recommendations were adopted by the Knesset more than five years ago but most of the decisions have not been implemented.

Among the recommendations: To invest heavily to increase alternative water resources, such as the use of recycled sewage water and run-off flood water. To increase educational campaigns in the conservation and more effective use of water. To find ways to stop the waste of water by municipalities, public institutions and private users.

Concerning the farmers, the committee proposed and Knesset adopted the proposal to reallocate the water quotas in different areas of Israel, according to different plants and orchards, in order to use this resource to the optimum. An effort will be made to increase the quality of water for drinking, agricultural use and other purposes.

Tamir added that in 1979 the then minister of agriculture Ariel Sharon promised in the Knesset that the cabinet would devote at least one meeting per year to discuss the water problems of Israel. "Until today not even one meeting has been held, and this promise remains only a promise."

Confronted with these facts and demands that he take a stronger hand, Minister of Agriculture Arye Nehamkin, who usually has a cool temperament, was angered. "Yes,

these farmers come to you and say cut more in the water quotas, don't let them grow cotton. That's what they tell journalists. Do you know what they tell me? 'Cut my neighbour's water off but don't touch mine.'"

When asked about the proposal to stop the planting of cotton, he loses his temper, saying, "Fishes. They are very selfish. They want to cut the production of cotton so that the water can be used for their industries such as flowers or fish."

"I think that the 10 per cent cut that we decided on is enough. But just the same, I called on experts to review this decision, and in a week or two after hearing their recommendations I might increase the cut, but if you ask me today, I say that the 10 per cent cut is enough. Remember, I am the first minister of agriculture to order a cut in water quotas. I can also promise you that in case we have a good year with plenty of rains next winter I might decide to continue this cut in an effort to reduce the huge overdraft, which is equivalent to a full year of water use, or about 1.6 billion cubic metres of water."

When asked what will happen if next winter is as dry as this year, he replied, "Then we will really have a problem and we might even have to stop growing vegetables and other field crops so that the available water will go to irrigate the orchards." He then gave a mischievous grin. "Who knows, we might have to ask for water from America."

Asked about forming a committee of inquiry on this matter, "Yes, why not? This seems to be the style now, on every little subject to hold an investigation. I think you and maybe others are trying to create a panic in the public. If everyone would carry out our instructions there wouldn't be any reason to worry."

Expert blames Negev woes on political moves

LIORA MORIEL

A DRIVE through the south reveals the story at a glance: parched earth, grass-like wheatfields, overrun by flocks of placidly grazing sheep and goats; barren expanses. For the third year running, the Negev has been hit by a drought.

"The resulting deficit in the water supply comes to several hundreds of million cubic metres of water out of an annual 2 billion," said Prof. Eitan Hochman at a recent conference on the subject at the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev in Beersheba. The conference was sponsored by the Philippe Monaster Centre for Economic Research.

"This means that there may be a drastic cut in water quotas for agriculture this year." In fact, later that day the Agriculture Minister announced exactly that policy: a 10 per cent cut in the agricultural water quotas. The ministry added that others might also feel the pinch in the summer.

It is interesting to note that while the flocks in the south suffer, the farmers do not. Their water supply is not contingent on the actual precipitation in a given year, but on the allocation from the ministry. Thus, for example, a thirsty crop such as cotton has become the mainstay of several southern kibbutzim.

Because Israel has a centralized government, decisions are not necessarily made on merit, but on political pull. Water management in the Negev is therefore not a function of local needs but of a national policy made in air-conditioned Jerusalem.

(See **PINCH** Page 7)

Yad Vashem, The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority Jerusalem

The Opening Ceremony of Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day

will take place at Yad Vashem on Har Hazikaron, Jerusalem, on Monday, May 5, 1986 (Nissan 26, 5746) at 7:00 p.m., in the presence of the President of Israel, Chaim Herzog.

Opening Remarks: Dr. Yitzhak Arad: Chairman, Yad Vashem

Addresses: Gideon Hausner: Chairman, International Council of Yad Vashem
Raoul Saporita: Chairman, Association of Survivors of Concentration Camps of Greek Origin living in Israel
Chaim Herzog, President of Israel

Prayer: The Chief Rabbi of Israel, Rabbi Avraham Cahana Shapira

Buses to Yad Vashem will depart, from 5:30 p.m. until 6:45 p.m., from the No. 13 Egged bus stop, opposite the CLAL Centre, and stop at all No. 18 bus stops along the route.

Private vehicles can be parked in the Mount Herzl parking lot. A shuttle bus will provide a service between the Mount Herzl parking lot and Yad Vashem, from 5:30 p.m. until 6:45 p.m. The shuttle service, from Yad Vashem back to Mount Herzl, will resume after the Ceremony.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

If Summer Time is introduced, the ceremony will take place at 8:00 p.m.

The Annual Wreath-Laying Ceremony will take place on Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day, May 6, 1986 (Nissan 27, 5746) at 10:00 a.m. It will be followed by a Memorial Service in the Hall of Remembrance at 11:00 a.m.

A Special Concert of works composed in the death camps and by members of the underground, and which have never been performed before, will be given at 6:00 p.m. on May 6, 1986, Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day, in the Auditorium of the Yad Vashem Art Museum, Har Hazikaron, Jerusalem.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev cordially invites you to The Third A.Z. Owen Memorial Lecture on Power, Authority and Wisdom

to be delivered by **Mr. Renford Bambrough** of St. Johns College, Cambridge University during the Israel Conference of Philosophy in the presence of **Mr. Shimon Peres**, Prime Minister of Israel on Wednesday, May 7, 1986, at 5:30 p.m. in the Schneider Auditorium, Kreitman Building, New Campus, Beersheba

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY Faculty of Jewish Studies You are cordially invited to the fifth **Simon and Bluma Friedman Memorial Lecture** established by **Isidore and Nathalie Friedman** Jerusalem - New York to be given by **Dr. MEIR GRUZMAN** Department of Talmud Studies on **The Mitzvah of Tahum Torah its Meaning and Significance** Wednesday, May 7, 1986 at 7:00 p.m. Senate Room, Administration Building on the Campus. Refreshments will be served after the lecture.

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INVESTIGATION

Ex-minister: Catastrophe not till '87

HAIM GVATI is an expert on water. Among the many jobs the 85-year-old has held are: secretary of Kibbutz Hamehuda movement, director general and Minister of Agriculture. As such he is one of the persons who shaped and established Israel's water policy, which today is facing problems.

Wells are drying up or turning saline. The Kinneret is at its lowest level and most of the artificial water reservoirs are dry at the start of the summer. Who is responsible?

"We didn't make a mistake in our concept! There is no need to hang anyone or put people in jail for the sorry situation of today's water resources," Gvati said.

But to use up all the water to the very last drop?

"Yes we should use water to the very last drop, otherwise the water lies idle deep in the earth while above ground this same water could be used to water several thousand dunams of land."

"What must be done is to ensure that every last drop of water is put to good use and not wasted. I have been in this country for about 60 years, and there are cycles of rainy years and dry years. But I must admit that I find it hard to remember such a tough situation as we are facing today. The rains the winter came after two consecutive years of dry winters, and they were very low average, and worst of all they came in long intervals so not much water seeped into the underground reservoirs."

"There is no need to search for scape goats; we all know that this can happen, that there will be dry years. I can be an angry prophet too, and tell you that if next year will also be a dry year we will face a catastrophe. But that is the situation we are dealing with here and we are in the hands of the mercy of the Almighty."

"If we want to build this country we have to use water. Water is one of the few natural resources we have, like land from which we can grow food for local consumption and to earn money from exports. So of course we must exploit this natural resource."

"But life every other exploitation we also drew red lines, up to what level we can draw water. The Kinneret, for example, is at its lowest level in history. I remember the Kinneret being at low levels and I also remember the Kinneret being at such a level that good sweet drinking water was sent down the Jordan to the Dead Sea because the Kinneret was overflowing," he said.

Asked if the farmers are not stealing water when they exceed their irrigation water quotas, Gvati replied "No."

"The distribution of water is in the hands of the government. This winter the government allowed the farmers to exceed their quotas despite the difficult situation, for the simple reason that no one believed Febru-



Haim Gvati (Israel Sun)

ary and March would be so dry, and we could not let the crops of the farmers dry up.

"But now we have a state of emergency in the water field, and we are going to cut on the quotas; and if the situation becomes worse during the summer we will cut even further," he warned.

Some experts claim that the present cut is too small and the quotas should be cut much more.

"It is always like that; experts demand a larger cut in quotas. Water officials see only water and the farmers see how their production is being lowered without water. This matter concerning quotas is just like any other matter in the country whether it be political or economic; you can only reach an agreement by compromise. This is why I told you straight from the start that you cannot find anyone to hang, because there is no one that is guilty for the present sorry situation. If you want to blame someone then it must be the Lord above."

Concerning the future and if there was no need to change the present concept of the use of water in agriculture, he said that in general Israel was going in the right direction, by trying to produce more crops for export.

"We are already overproducing for the local market so all our efforts must now go to the export market. Here we must continue to search for produce that will give us highest yields, profits and use the smallest quantities of water."

"For example if we could grow 1,000 dunams less of cotton and instead use it for flowers we could save water and receive about 10 times the money that cotton fetches. The motto here is to grow more intensive crops, and to utilize water in a more efficient manner. Believe me that it is easy to say these things but to translate this into reality is no easy matter. In agriculture everything comes after labouring and sweating quite a lot," he said.

Gvati concluded that the situation isn't all that bleak.

"We have had such bad times in the past; this is part of the cycle. I believe that farmers should never make a yearly profit and loss account, but add up this every several years. In this way the cycle with its peaks and lows evens out. The same holds true with water; there are rainy years and dry years."

YITZHAK OKED

Solution may be in sewage water

AS THE WATER resources continue to shrink due mainly to a dry winter and overuse of water, Ministry of Agriculture officials are busy searching for alternative sources.

Deputy minister of agriculture Avraham Katz-Oz told *The Jerusalem Post* that one of these sources for irrigation is the increased use of recycled purified sewage water.

According to Katz-Oz they are planning this year to pump this water into dozens of wells - from Tel Aviv to Ashdod - after it has undergone certain stages of purification. He explained that this is being done to raise the water levels of the wells, citing the danger that they could become saline.

Katz-Oz claims that this purified sewage water is filtered further through natural processes in the well as it sits through layers of sandy soil. Katz-Oz hopes to get at least 60 million cubic metres of purified water through this system.

Katz-Oz explained that the sewage water will be coming from the Dan Region Sewage Project. At present most of the partly purified sewage water from this project is being dumped into the sea. Katz-Oz said that because of lack of finances in the past several years, they had not completed a new pipeline from Rishon LeZion, where the sewage project is located, to the Negev. He said that it will be at least another two years before this project is completed.

"Because of the severity and the state of emergency in the water field, I have given instructions to increase considerably the use of sewage water," he said.

Mekorot officials told *The Jerusalem Post* that they had not heard of this new order, but that maybe it is still in the pipeline, and sometimes newsmen are the first to learn about these matters. A similar answer was received from the Ministry of Health which is in charge of monitoring such matters.

Dr. Alma Avni, director of Public Health Service, told *The Jerusalem Post* that in Israel, like in many other parts of the world, they have been conducting on an experimental basis the recycling of purified sewage water for agricultural irrigation purposes only. "Till now all the experiments have been satisfactory from the health point of view," she said.

A Mekorot official pointed out that until now they have been pumping into special wells in the Yavne area. After being pumped into the wells this sewage water remains there for 100 days before it is pumped out and sent through the Yarkon-Western Negev pipeline (which is only used for irrigation purposes). This official pointed out that the whole process is inspected

by Ministry of Health officials. "The water is pure and of a drinking water level, but to be on the safe side it is only used for irrigation."

In another bid to conserve water, efforts have been focused on using brackish water in agriculture. Research has been stepped up in this field, including a mutual project with the Egyptians.

This project has been going on for three years and is scheduled to continue at least until 1990 with the financial aid of the U.S.

The project is being carried out simultaneously in Israel on a 400 dunam research plot in Ramat Hanegev, and in an agricultural research station near Alexandria, Egypt. This project has the blessing of the ministers of agriculture of both countries who see in it a matter of high importance for the agricultural future of their countries.

Scientists in both countries are

trying to grow vegetables and fruit trees on water that has a high content of salinity.

In Israel this brackish water is recycled, refiltered and then adulterated with sweeter water from the national water carrier. The vegetables being tried out include all of the salad vegetable varieties. Feijoa, pomegranate and mango. They are also trying to improve certain varieties like tomatoes and melons. They are also weighing the possibility of introducing new industrial and pharmaceutical plants.

In Israel the project manager is Dr. Dov Pasternack of Ben-Gurion University, who is working with scientists from the Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Organization and other research institutions in Israel.

YITZHAK OKED

Question of the day: How did we get into this mess?

DEPUTY MINISTER of Agriculture Avraham Katz-Oz is a political animal and believes the best defence is attack. When asked what is being done today to improve the water resources, he says, "First of all you have to ask why we have reached this situation; one of the main faults is that for more than seven years no real sums of money were invested in developing water resources."

"One of the first things I did was to start pumping money into development projects in the water field. Here I want to pay a compliment to Yitzhak Moda'i who is a political fox of mine. But when it came to water he understood how serious the matter was, and was very helpful and even agreed to open the purse strings."

Katz-Oz warns that over the past 35 years Israel (mainly its farmers) has been overdrawn in its water use by about 1.7 billion cubic metres.

He said that all that can be done now is to ensure Israel does not overdraw any more water, and on the other hand try to conserve as much water as possible, using every drop to the maximum.

Katz-Oz, a member of Kibbutz Nachal Oz, admitted that even his sector, the kibbutz movement, had developed private water projects, like artificial reservoirs to catch runoff water or sewage purification projects.

He said that what these kibbutzim did is not in the interest of the nation. All water resources belong to the state whether they be run-off

water or even purified sewage water. "This is important because otherwise, those that are next to water resources in the north, for example, will have all or most of the water while, for example, my village Kibbutz Nachal Oz in the south will not have so much water."

But here again he puts the blame on the political system, claiming that during the past number of years (meaning during the Likud tenure) the Ministry of Agriculture and the water commissioner were weak, and they did not have the funds available, so the kibbutzim raised the funds to build their own private water projects.

He stated that now he is working on a legal way to turn all the water

resources in the country, including run-off water and purified sewage water, into government property. He said that he hopes that in a couple of months this matter will be settled.

Katz-Oz, who is only the deputy minister of agriculture but who seems to have his eyes on the minister's post, also emphasized that to solve some of Israel's water problems, mainly to cut down on its use, also calls for some help from the politicians. He points out that by growing more crops for export we can cut down on the use of water.

"We will simply grow less cotton and more vegetables for export, a system which uses less water. But for this, the politicians need to help us to open doors in Europe. For example,

until now the talks with the EEC members have not given us all the concessions the farmers wanted. There is a big controversy in the kibbutz movement today whether to go back and grow vegetables for example. I can promise you that if the politicians manage to bring us an agreement by which the American soldiers in Europe will eat more Israeli vegetables, all the kibbutzim will go back and start growing vegetables again. Did you know that out of the \$1.4 billion per year the Americans spend on their soldiers in Europe over \$2 billion goes for food? If we could supply part of this, our entire agricultural export picture and water use would change drastically."

YITZHAK OKED

The answer may be in the creative use of soft drinks

SINCE there is no point in making reasonable suggestions, we might as well have some unreasonable ones. Here is a try: "Let them wash their cars with soft drinks!"

The reader will surely have made the connection between Marie Antoinette and the catastrophic water level of the Kinneret. Down here in Tiberias, far from contemplating revolutions, we natives aren't even contemplating a minor change in water wasting.

True, not long ago the municipality made a public announcement that, due to impending doom, water-wise, the city's water supply would be shut off for a couple of days. What happened? Everybody filled his bathtub with water in preparation.

The water was not turned off. So everybody pulled out his or her plug, and unusually large hoses of water went down the drain. (I should, in fairness, point out that 2

percent of the population decided to use the water in their bathtubs to wash the floor, water the plants, and other duties. So it wasn't a total loss).

And a funny thing happened that very day. My water was turned off - the only dry tap in town. This was because new neighbours will move in downstairs after they have changed all the tiles and all the plumbing; they decided this would be a good day to turn off my water. A true story, to which I have 11 witnesses. It is, I am forced to conclude, my reward for using water sparingly, and using the bathtub water after the bath, every day, for the plants. The plants look fine, and I'm happy to do their share.

This eccentricity is shared by one neighbour, an American. The others (especially those in agriculture) all continue to use water ferociously; water in the form of jet power, to

hose down pavements and outside stairs and cars and windows and practically everything that doesn't move.

Visitors to this water-poor country are startled, to put it politely, by the flamboyant waste of water by everybody at every level. There is the long-established national habit of doing a fork under the faucet, one at a time. (Abroad, many who find a dishwasher too complicated will, believe it or not, wash the dishes in a large bowl of water.)

AND THEN, at the top level, the same municipality that announces (and then retracts) waterless days cannot see the leaks for the lake. At the city's cultural centre, and also at a nearby sports centre, the toilets have been flushing valiantly, without a single hour off, for about a year. The hose connection at the cultural centre, also for about a year, is so

defective that a huge pool of water is formed every time the garden is watered. Everybody is far too busy with culture to do anything about it; besides, the issue is so minor.

What would Rabbi Hiya, to whom the religious community here prayed for rain earlier in the year, say about this? He was, in case you have forgotten, the sage - both tanna and amora, I am happy to add - who said that rain is so precious and important that the convenience of travellers is not to be considered. Well, probably he would say that our prayers were not answered, and the drought serves us right, precisely because of our water ways.

My Finnish friends, with their 55,000 lakes, find Israeli attitudes difficult to comprehend. They also observe that our water rates are low compared to theirs. But I don't believe there would be much change if

our rates were tripled: people who don't think about wasting something as precious as water are not likely to be bothered about a few abstract shekels.

California had a drought some years back, and the natives took it with utmost seriousness. Bath water, and only bath water, was used for gardens. Togetherness was encouraged through paired showering. Flushing was frowned upon as anti-social.

A crusading journalist immortalized the communal experience in a couplet which has stuck in the mind of everyone around at the time, more intractably, I'm sure, than many a more profound dictum: Our times are so permissive that it may even be quoted here:

If it's yellow, let it mellow; if it's brown, flush it down.

HELGA DUDMAN

PINCH

(Continued from Page 6)

offices David Yoge, director of the Ministry's water planning and development department, told the conference that there need be no shortage of water for agriculture in the

south. "Farmers who insist on sweet water the year round, no matter what their crops, condemn the Negev to dryness. The problem is not one of quantity but of quality," he said.

Later, Yoge told *The Jerusalem Post* that if farmers in the Negev would only adapt their crops to a

somewhat more saline quality of water, they would experience no shortage. "There are several great advantages to sending treated sewage waters to the Negev from the centre, because there are no problems of water pollution there."

Yoge did not give the Negev farmers much choice in switching to "recycled" sewage water. "If they insist that the water be good for all the different kinds of crops, then this is a very expensive proposition, and no doubt a debate will ensue about such subsidies as would result in carrying sweet water south in such quantities," he told *The Post*.

Research over the past 15 years suggests that the Negev is not as arid

below the surface as it is above. Prof. Arie Issar of the university's Jacob Blaustein Institute for Desert Research, in an article published in *Scientific American* last July, wrote that there are 70 billion cubic metres of water underneath Israel's southern soil. "Agriculture settlements in the Negev demonstrate that the water is low enough in salt content to be suitable for irrigation."

However, he added, since this underground water "cannot be replenished, its extraction is similar to the extraction of oil. A long-range plan must be devised for managing this resource."

Long-range plans are conspicuous

by their absence in Israel, where politics overcome policy in any case. The greening of the desert was once a visionary far-reaching goal, but today the Negev is way at the bottom of national priorities - even under Prime Minister Peres, Ben-Gurion's protégé.

Prof. David Zilberman, an Israeli working at the University of California at Los Angeles, told *The Post* that while both in Israel and the U.S. farmers were driven by a "vision," "in the end they must also think out the situation in a rational way. Many civilizations became extinct because they caused a drastic reduction in their quality of water."

renewal of resources. We don't have that balance now.

Bear, and his faculty colleague Prof. Uri Shamir hold that a determined education and propaganda campaign are called for.

"For 20 years we haven't done enough to instill people with the need for efficient use of water. Our farmers and industrialists on the other hand have accomplished very highly efficient use and re-use of water," Shamir said.

There are three ways to make people save water at home: technological, economic and administrative.

How many people know, Shamir wonders, that 40 per cent of the water we use at home goes down the flush toilet?

And, more importantly, that you can save half that water without doing any harm. A small adjustment, costing a few shekels will do the trick, and it may be worth it for the authorities to provide it free of charge. New flush toilets should by

law, come fully fitted.

If kitchen sinks were provided with a water tap pedal so that you can shut the tap while washing the dishes and open it for rinsing without letting go and dropping the dish, a lot more water would be saved. A more efficient shower head, costing very little would save more water "because most people time their showers by the clock not the water."

"A household can save 30 per cent of its water very easily," Shamir stressed. Reducing water pressure would also help to save the 14 per cent of city water now lost in the pipelines.

Shamir advocates selective prohibitions of watering gardens and washing cars at certain hours of the day, coupled with an extensive campaign - starting in the schools - to make Israelis aware of our water problem.

"The farmers are going to have to take big cuts but they don't feel that we city dwellers are making an effort as well," he said.

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SAVED

(Continued from Page 6)

problems, of quantity and quality.

"So far we looked after the water for agriculture and made sure that it would not contain high levels of chlorides, because humans are less sensitive to them than plants. But if we carry on without changing our ways, we'll be in trouble on the farms as well," he warned.

The "overdraft" now stands at well over a billion cubic metres of water, more than the average year's rainfall. At this time the budgets for water projects are being cut, along with the general economies.

"It makes it more difficult to assure water quality which entails work on the aquifers, replacing worn out pipe networks and completing the new pipeline for pumping the Dan region sewage to the Negev," Bear noted.

The farmers, who use most of the water, are getting "more than we can afford to give them and the result is the advancing decline of the quality

of our water," Bear charges.

"The heavy subsidization of water for agriculture is unlikely to encourage saving, or eliminating marginal fields or crops that can bloom only thanks to cheap water," Bear stressed.

No, he did not think that higher water prices would deal the already groggy farmers another heavy blow. "You can subsidize geographical areas or crops to help farming, you need not spread the subsidy all over," he noted.

Citing another problem, Bear warned, "The quality of the water supplied to the domestic user is deteriorating and the time has come to safeguard it."

Currently the country "produces" under two billion cubic metres of water annually, from all the sources we have developed, including purified sewage. But there is an accumulated overdraft of over a billion cubic metres, growing at the rate of several hundred million a year.

"Our objective must be to achieve a balance between consumption and

renewal of resources. We don't have that balance now.

Bear, and his faculty colleague Prof. Uri Shamir hold that a determined education and propaganda campaign are called for.

"For 20 years we haven't done enough to instill people with the need for efficient use of water. Our farmers and industrialists on the other hand have accomplished very highly efficient use and re-use of water," Shamir said.

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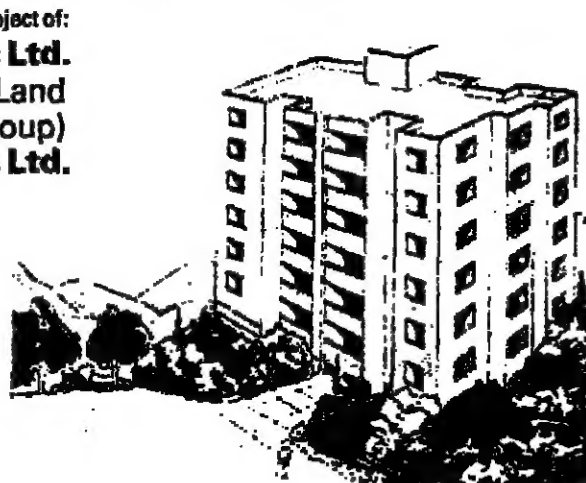
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I DOUBT whether vice premier and foreign minister Yitzhak Shamir and the other Likud ministers, who're so supportive with tax payers' money of Gush Emunim and its Judea, Samaria and Gaza council, have read the Pessah issue of their mouthpiece, *Nekuda*. Its editorial board includes such militant West Bank leaders as Kiryat Arava's Shalom Wach and council secretary Otuel Schneller. They would find a most rare defence in the Hebrew language, of facts. The prominently featured article by M. Ben-Yosef (Hadar) is entitled, "Beyond Common Sense." It proclaims: "One needs great courage to declare that there were cases when the Fascists Franco and Mussolini saved Jews, while the great democrat, Roosevelt, smothered cries from the gas ovens."

He forgot to mention Mussolini's race laws against Italian Jewry, downplaying the fascist evil as "a local southern European, intercultural phenomenon unconnected with the fanatically anti-Semitic Nazism of northern Europe." This defence of fascists is preceded by an attack on President Chaim Herzog, Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel and Education Minister Yitzhak Navon for "promoting public hysteria in a so-called exorcism of fascist ghosts." The point of the article is to deplore the phoney battle against racist windmills... There is no justification for the onslaught against (Meir) Kahane, out of whom the left wing has made such a convenient punching bag.

It would seem that Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin is more susceptible to the charms of Gush Emunim spokesman Daniella Weiss than to those of Citizens Rights Movement leader MK Shulamit Aloni, to judge by the ease with which he changed his mind about allowing the former's supporters to hold their meetings and tours in Hebron, while banning the latter's. No wonder that some Labour doves are saying that Rabin is the best defence minister the Likud has had.

Not all Peace Now supporters applaud its confrontation tactics. Shmuel Mordechai Virshupsky, while supporting its ideas, opposes the initiative of Peace Now's Zali Reshef and CRM MKs Yossi Sarid

and Mordechai Bar-On to confront Rabbi Moshe Levinger and Co. in the shuk of Hebron. He told me, "Why should I—in effect—dance to Geula Cohen's tune? The moment I transfer the political struggle to the territories, they've won, because it's as if we've accepted their annexationism." Hence Virshupsky's annoyance when the late news on Israel TV announced that he was going to Hebron with Sarid and Baron. Tracking down the source of the story, he learned that it was Geula Cohen.

Incidentally, whatever happened to Virshupsky's party leader, Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein? Has he got lost trying to trace all my lost phone calls?

VISITS BY our VIPs to Europe invariably inspire a rash of reported "secret encounters" with foreign leaders. Now we hear that Lebanese Druse chieftain Walid Jumblatt has been busy denying "reports" of meeting with Rabin during the latter's visit to Geneva a month ago. Jumblatt needn't have bothered to issue a denial. A glimpse at Rabin's schedule would have found he was already with his wife Lea in the posh ski resort of Gstaad, at Gita Sherover's chalet, when the "secret encounter" supposedly took place.

The same rumours were conjured up around Prime Minister Shimon Peres's recent trip to Paris, I gather from his media counsellor, Uri Savir, that his tightly-organized schedule during his 12-hour stay in the French capital couldn't allow for any extra encounter. Perhaps the references to his meeting with a "secret emissary" referred to Ma'ariv correspondent Tamar Golan, whose wide personal contacts throughout French-speaking African states has earned her the nickname of "The African Queen"?

French President François Mitterrand went out of his way to demonstrate his warm feelings for Peres. Much of their luncheon conversation at the Elysee Palace consisted of their comparing notes of their parallel experiences of shared government. Peres told his host, "At least one advantage of cohabitation is that only when you sit with your adversaries in the same government do you find out how right you were."

Did I forget to tell you...

PUBLIC FACES / Mark Segal



Yitzhak Rabin (David Brauner)



Walid Jumblatt (Camera Press)



Chaim Herzog (Israel Sun)

WE'LL ALL be pleased to hear that an informal forum of the government's principal spokesmen has been finally set up, encompassing Uri Savir from Peres's office, Rabin's media counsellor, Eitan Haber, Shamir's spokesman, Avi Pazner, the Israel Defence Forces spokesman, Tat-Aluf Ephraim Lapid, and Government Press Office director Dr. Israel (Rolf) Peleg. They convene at regular intervals at each other's offices to consider how best to improve Israel's information performance. In between, they keep in close touch to coordinate official reactions to events.

Pity they were unable to contain the damage wrought to Israel's name by American media hype of the phoney Iranian arms deal in Bermuda, involving Brig. Gen. (res.) Avraham Baran, who became more of a household word in the U.S. than General Motors for a short time. As Andy Warhol has said, "Everybody's going to be famous for five minutes." As it has been said elsewhere, it was a case of con-men disguised as agents getting involved with agents disguised as con-men.

Everyone's been talking about making money out of war, but no

one talks of peace profiteering, in which Abie Nathan must be a trendsetter. Now I learn that Neveh Shalom, the Arab-Jewish community near Latrun, raises about \$500,000 a year from its friends in the U.S. and Europe, so I heard from Jesse Zel Lurie, chairman of its American Friends. The money is channelled through the community's overseas committees. It is chaired by its oldest member, Wellesley Aron, who helped found Habonim, the British Zionist Youth movement, prior to his aliyah. Lurie's pals at San Diego University's Hansen Foundation are financing a "peace work-

shop" at Neveh Shalom involving 10 teachers from Ulster. Neveh Shalom Secretary Elias Eddy, 26, a Christian Arab from Peki'in and a Hebrew University graduate, lately flew to Belfast to select five Catholics and five Protestants for the scheme. They're due here in June, Lurie told me. En route for home, Eddy—wearing an Ireland T-shirt—arrived at Heathrow Airport, right into the uproar around his El Al flight, when the bomb-carrying Irish girl had just been discovered. Eddy spent the next hour explaining Neveh Shalom's purpose to the airport security people.

THE WORLD will shortly be reminded of Israel's greatest counter-terrorist coup, when we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Entebbe rescue mission in July. The cabinet Committee for Ceremonies and Symbols, chaired by Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, has decided to specially mark the occasion. There will be a get-together of the rescuers and the rescued in Jerusalem, including the mission commander Aluf (Maj. Gen.) Dan Shomron, as well as the then Chief of General-Staff Health Minister Mordechai (Motta) Gur, and the two politicians who gave the rescue order, then defence minister Shimon Peres and then Premier Rabin, so the latter's spokesman, Eitan Haber, told me. There will be a pilgrimage to the graves of the five victims, including Entebbe hero Yoni Netanyahu and Dora Bloch. Haber also mentioned a festival of films about the rescue mission.

Jack Nasser reportedly held a low-key reception at the Daniel Hotel, Herzliya, to mark his take-over of the First International Bank of Israel. While the other banking executives were probably too busy pondering Supreme Court Justice Moshe Bejski's report to attend, Bank of Israel governor Moshe Mandelbaum and controller of banks Gaila Maor managed to be there. The press was excluded, which makes one wonder whether they've got something to hide. It's unclear whether Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon was there. After all, Nasser was so supportive of his pal during all those months he spent at New York's Regency Hotel for the *Time* magazine libel case. Nasser's

Jerusalem lawyer, Shlomo Toubi, dismissed as "unfounded" reports that Nasser was helped by former Philippines president Ferdinand Marcos to buy Fibi.

Some 6,000 Dutch-Israelis now have the right to vote by post in the impending Dutch elections. Argun Olei Holland invited all Dutch parties to send spokesmen here, but only Liberal leader Ed Nijpels, 36, bothered to come, along with a prominent Jewish Liberal, John Mannheim, when he addressed a big meeting at the Tel Aviv Hilton hotel plus parlour gatherings. They also set up an Israeli branch of their party, led by Betty Arnon. He again demonstrated that he is the most pro-Israeli member of the Dutch parliament. Mannheim took Nijpels to Ramat Hasharon to see the sports hall built by Dutch Keren Hayesod in memory of the 11 Israeli athletes murdered at the Munich Olympics. It includes the memorial to Dutch-born fencer Andrei Spitzer initiated by his widow, Ankei Reches, who lives nearby with her second husband, Tel Aviv University Dayan Centre scholar Eli Reches and their children.

Sotheby's, the famous auctioneers, is making an expensive gesture to Israel by sending a safe full of rare Judaica to the First International Judaica Fair, taking place in Jerusalem's Hilton Hotel this week (May 4-8), so I learned from Daniella Luxembourg of the firm's Israeli office. Israelis will have to fly to New York for the real auction on May 28, as the Jerusalem show will only be a preview.

Preparations are going well for the First International Women's Music Festival, named in honour of cellist Jacqueline du Pré, to be held in June in Beersheba, festival director Liora Moriel told me. Over 50 women are coming from abroad for first performances of classical and jazz music. Despite a shoe-string budget and a cold shoulder from state agencies, things will work out thanks to the help of Beersheba deputy mayor Moshe Silbermann, Ben-Gurion University's Zilla Zagari and Yoram Hurwitz, as well as the generosity of Herb and Phyllis Solomon of Morganville, N.J., and Joyce Gansels and Bunny Kematics of Upland, New York, as well as the Doron Foundation.

Anna Karenina: Latest film version an inspiring success

TELEREVIEW / Philip Gillon

IT SEEMS surprising that *Anna Karenina* should continue to fascinate film-makers and film-viewers in a permissive age, in which adultery, if not actually compulsory, is at least accepted as a probable concomitant of marriage. If adultery causes some distress to the spouse who is at the non-participating end of the exercise, he or she is regarded as an old fogey, out of step with the times. Yet, despite the change in attitudes, Tolstoy's great novel about a lovely woman's obsession with a magnificent physical specimen with a very small brain continues to capture the imagination. It has inspired two British TV productions we have been shown in the past decade.

The newest version, which held me riveted to the screen in the past two weeks, was a rather strange joint English-Hungarian production, filmed partly in Hungary. Perhaps because of the Hungarian influence, it was very different from the smooth, competent, but rather bland British show we saw several months ago. This latest interpretation of the effects of illicit passion had some crude and almost amateurish moments, but it exuded the power and pain of a love that transcends rationality.

I thought the casting of the main parts was positively inspired. Jacqueline Bisset not only looks exactly what a beautiful upper-class Russian woman of a century ago should look

like; she also manages to act the part of poor lost Anna with a white-hot emotionalism that none of her predecessors ever managed to attain. And the choice of Christopher Reeve—Superman to many of us—as Vronsky was positively inspired.

Recent versions of Vronsky have tended to play down his masculinity and stupidity; Reeve portrays him as a soldier-sportsman-lover of great virility and vitality, incapable of intellectual or articulate analysis. He loves Anna after his fashion, but it is a fashion completely inadequate for her demands, except in bed. He wants to slot the affair in among all his other activities. Their relationship is reminiscent of Byron's definition, "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart, 'Tis woman's whole existence."

It is by no means easy to show a man and woman smitten with instant and consuming desire for each other, like a tree struck by lightning. I have seen numerous actors and actresses fail to achieve this when acting Romeo and Juliet: I cannot remember any who managed to convince me that one look at each other was all that was needed.

The condition known rather derisively by the banal phrase "love at first sight" occurs very often on stage and screen, but it is not easy to portray in such a way as to suspend a sceptical smile of incredulity. Yet Bisset and Reeve did manage to impregnate their first polite, high-

society meeting on the train with more sexuality than one can find in the bluest of films. This was great film-making.

So was the scene in which Anna is supposed to be dying of "childbed fever" after giving birth to Vronsky's child. She begs Karenin, her husband, to forgive the wrongs she has done to him, and to raise the child with love as his own, to remove the guilt from her soul. He agrees. Racked with pain, she then implores him to let her see Vronsky once more before she dies. He refuses, and she turns on him like a trapped and wounded wildcat. She survives the illness.

Paul Scofield as Karenin provides the perfect foil for Reeve's Superman. He is a cold fish, yet it is clear that love and pain are tormenting him beneath the surface. Scofield acts the part far more sympathetically than Eric Porter did in the previous version. He also brings out very well Karenin's contempt for Vronsky, not only as the seducer of his wife, but as a shallow, stupid, and superficial man, who believes their problem should be solved by a duel, and is utterly unworthy of Anna.

Tolstoy wrote *Anna Karenina* over a period of several years, during which he was undergoing a traumatic spiritual experience that culminated in his "conversion" to his own brand of Christianity. He changed completely, and the change is reflected in the great novel. At the beginning he was content to be a happy, prosperous and unreflecting man, content with his busy life, rather like a more intelligent version of Vronsky; by the time he reached the end, he was dominated by thoughts of death and disgust for the joys of the flesh.

Last—even that between spouses

—became to him an evil, something that filled him with revulsion, as he was to express later in great detail in *Resurrection* and *The Kreutzer Sonata*.

Against the background, poor Anna never had a chance of getting out of the mess into which her lust for Vronsky has landed her. She goes to her inevitable end like a lemming coming to the shore to die. Vronsky, it is clear, will react like the old Estonian who has got a girl into trouble, and who, when she threatens to commit suicide unless he marries her, comments, "That will be very sporting of you, my dear."

Only for Anna are the wages of sin death. Our feminists should have objected to the showing of such a serial.

LOVE and death provided the themes for the weekend film, *On Golden Pond*, which won so many Oscars when it was produced in 1980. I must say that I was surprised that we did not have jollier fare for the festival, even though the film did contrive to have a happy ending, despite the aura of Norman's imminent death hanging over it.

I happened to watch *On Golden Pond* together with a young Israeli woman, who was not yet born when Katherine Hepburn captivated our heads and hearts in *Philadelphia Story*, and who could not understand the delight with which I welcomed the return to the screen of a somewhat older Hepburn. My ecstasies about the quondam star's cheekbones and voice seemed to my companion as cracked as was that voice, and she said that Hepburn was presenting a skit on the actress about whom I raved.

These criticisms were not without substance: there was something distinctly artificial in the acting of both Hepburn and Fonda. He certainly overacted the meanness of the crusty old curmudgeon, who had a heart of gold beating somewhere beneath the layers of nastiness and selfishness. Younger people, appropriately made up, portraying old age and imminent death might have done a better job. Yet it was terrific to see two such troupers still in action, even though cancer was devouring Fonda at the time.

DESPITE some reservations, *On Golden Pond* gave us a remarkable portrayal of people forced to face those two great evils, aging and dying. I think the 80-year-old Norman was perfectly correct to resent the process of disintegration taking place in his flesh and bones. There are some people who think that these inevitable processes should be accepted with good grace, so as to give as little trouble as possible to the bystanders.

Norman did not adopt this view, and he convinced me that he was right. He adopted the policy that Dylan Thomas expressed so magnificently in his poem to his father, dying of cancer: "Do not go gentle into that good night. Old age should burn and rage at close of day; rage against the dying of the light."

I still think that Norman's resentment of illness, decay and death as inevitable facts of life did not necessitate his ill-treating everybody in the way he did. It took the boy Billy a long time to get through those caustic comments to find that Norman, like a sabra, was sweet beneath the prickles. The symbolism of their returning Walter, the huge old trout,

to finish his days in peace in the pond was very touching.

There was one magnificent scene in which Hepburn begs her stricken husband not to die on her, a scene that revealed her complete dependence on him, despite appearing at the time the stronger of the two. Instead of dying, he recovered very quickly, and managed to make friends at last with his daughter, when she passes his stringent test of doing a backflip dive. This happy tying up of the loose strings was rather silly, but I was very grateful for it.

AFTER several great episodes, *Near Ones* and *Dear Ones* plummeted to the depths. Tikki becoming a supermarket petty thief, with Liora as her victim, and Hanna roaming around and taking candid-camera shots for the rich relation in America, were not the least bit funny. They have to come up with better ideas than this. Nevertheless, they are still our own, and I want more and more of them.

The British thriller, *It's a Man-Hang Up!* was a real humdinger, with a very satisfying denouement, which nobody could have expected. The heroine was a real idiot, but London models are not famous for their intellect, so she was credible. The Sports Department played a dirty and unforgivable trick on us on Saturday night, although I suspect that they only did so because of intolerable pressure from somewhere or other. After telling us that we could not have the normal coverage for reasons not connected with

the department, they proceeded to show a long and tedious PR film about promoting physical fitness in the IDF.

This is a worthy cause, but it has nothing whatsoever to do with sport. After being short-changed and bored in this fashion, we are entitled, surely, to more of an explanation than we were given.

The second part of the Yehiel Kadishai *This is Your Life* programme was very weird: it was like watching a production of *Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark ever making an appearance. The episode screamed for the appearance of Menachem Begin. All the people who did appear behaved exactly like actors do when a major character has not appeared on cue: they waffled away interminably and hesitantly.

As if aware that they could not sustain the show any longer, Amos Ettinger eventually produced the disembodied voice of the former premier by means of the telephone. But he sounded more like the ghost of Hamlet's father, talking from some mysterious place in the cellar, than Prince Hamlet. When Ettinger rather nervously asked Kadishai if he wanted to ask the ghost something, Begin ran off. Kadishai shrugged his shoulders, as if to indicate, "He always hangs up on me like that." He sounded exactly like Hamlet complaining when the ghost, dissatisfied with him, breaks off communications—but, of course, Kadishai, like the rest of us, was very well aware that he was never cast for the role of Hamlet, but, at most, Horatio.

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Chalk up win for majority in time wars

Battle of daylight savings may spark secular backlash

YOSEF GOELL

IT PAYS to stand up and fight when you're trodden on.

That is the main encouraging lesson to be learned by the long-suffering, silent, secular - and moderate Orthodox - majority, from the defeat of the Shas *haredim* in the recent cabinet vote in favour of daylight saving time.

Were it up to our political leaders, including those of Labour, Minister of Interior Yitzhak Peretz of Shas would have had his way in refusing to institute summer time, despite persuasive evidence that the overwhelming majority of the population - including many observant Jews - is in favour of it.

What the majority of people want is usually of little consequence to our politicians, as long as they remain relatively passive about their preferences. In the present case, a growing number of individuals, institutions, and two entire cities, Kfar Sava and Eilat, thumbed their collective nose at Rabbi Peretz and at the Labour and Likud politicians who have spent the last year and a half grovelling at the feet of Shas, and declared that they would institute their own personal summer time if the government refused to.

Labour and Likud politicians were thus confronted with a veritable groundswell of Israelis moved not so much by ideology as by a lively sense of their own convenience, and by a feeling of having had it up to their ears with the power-drunk *haredim* religious and political leadership.

IN RECENT decades, Israel's secular majority, formerly largely atheistic or agnostic, has mellowed considerably in its attitudes to organized religion. Not that any more people are going to synagogue or observing *mitzvot*. But there is a much greater tolerance with regard to making it comfortable for the observant minority to lead its life and raise its children according to its own lights.

But this popular mellowing, combined with political opportunism on the part of the two major parties, has been misconstrued by the ultra-Orthodox into a belief that anything goes; that secular Israel society, which they consider to be completely without values and morality, has been totally demoralized.

To judge from the behaviour of cynical politicians of the two major parties, one could indeed come to such a conclusion.

But the signs are mounting that a secular backlash against ultra-Orthodox excesses has begun. They are apparent in Jerusalem's French Hill, where neighbours came out into the streets to block the building of a yeshiva by outside elements; in Petah Tikva and Tel Aviv; in Yavneel, where an attempt to set up an Ashkenazi yeshiva was foiled by mostly traditional, rather than secular, residents.

This backlash is still very disorganized, and has almost no political representation in the major parties. But it is very much there, and will in all likelihood grow, possibly even to excess, as such social seesaws go.

ONE OF the interesting developments in the fight over daylight saving time was that the NRP's Dr. Yosef Burg, who, as minister of interior, was instrumental in foiling the introduction of summer time for many years, this time voted in its favour. The politically wily Dr. Burg was undoubtedly reflecting the sentiment among mainline Orthodox in his own party in favour of moving the clock. There is even room for conjecture that quite a number of ultra-Orthodox individuals find summer

time more convenient and are unable to fathom their leaders' logic in opposing it.

The arguments adduced in opposition to summer time have been so weak, as to arouse the suspicion that what was involved was not really a religious issue at all, but a pugnacious determination to pick a fight with the secular population as a way for Shas to flex its newly-developed political muscles.

Daylight saving time is merely an artificial recreation of the winter distribution of daylight and night-time conditions in the summer months. Since the *haredim* presumably have no trouble getting through Israeli winters, it is hard to understand what moved them to a ferocious attack against summer time. To clinch this particular argument, the Satmar hassidim of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, in whose eyes Israel's hassidim and Livnaks are nothing short of heretical backsliders, seem to have no trouble with America's daylight saving time.

It should also not escape notice that after all their blustering, Yitzhak Peretz and Shas have done nothing besides bluster. For, when it comes to the bottom line, they and their Aguda competitors are more dependent on secular readiness to finance their empires than the latter are on the support of the minuscule *haredim* parties.

MOST IMPORTANT of all is that Labour Party leader Shimon Peres has been proven wrong, and may even have come around to admitting it in braving Rabbi Peretz's ire in overriding him on this issue. Peres's thesis was that Labour must match the Likud in selling out to the anti-Zionist *haredim* to ensure their support for a potential Labour government in order to enable it to carry out its dovish policies vis-à-vis the Palestinians and the other Arabs. The last year and a half have proven that this was a foolish and shortsighted miscalculation.

Shas and Aguda have not delivered what Peres believed they would. And they have no intention of delivering, because their political power derives only from their ability to play off the two major parties against each other.

But nor have Mubarak, Hussein and Arafat delivered to verify the belief by some that the time was ripe for Israel's enemies and former enemies to strike a deal along the lines of Labour's more dovish perceptions. It would seem that the distance between the most forthcoming Arab position and the most dovish Labour stand is only marginally, if at all, smaller than the distance between the Arab and the Likud position.

The upshot is that the only thing that has remained from the Peres policy of matching the Likud in wooing the ultra-Orthodox for the purpose of mobilizing a majority behind a "peace policy," is the sell-out to the ultra-Orthodox. It may be that Peres will wake up from illusions. Many other Labourites must be well ahead in their rude awakening.

The main lesson to learn from the fight over daylight saving time is that it pays to stand up and fight on issues that have a real bearing on people's lives.

Ideally, the partial victory should be consolidated into a determined drive to reverse the shameful surrender over the past decade to the anti-Zionist to the cult of ultra-Orthodoxy. Such a consolidation requires intelligent political leadership.

Who was minding the store?

ALLAN E. SHAPIRO

EVEN BEFORE the political upheaval of 1977, the major banks had established themselves as independent centres of power. Personnel changes at the political centre increased their independence. In Israel's first quarter-century, as Shimon Peres notes in his *Israeli Democracy*, the ministers remained, while the civil servants moved on. This was particularly true in the Ministry of Finance, in which the bureaucrats "resembled senior army officers - the rapid growth of the economy led them into impressive opportunities outside the government, particularly within the establishment orbit of the minister of finance."

With the Likud's rise to power, the ministers also began to move out, if not out. The threat of control inherent in past relations of power and influence snapped, leaving only the formal, legal mechanisms. In the stock manipulation fiasco, the bank managers made the decisions and called the shots. The failure of governmental bodies was not blowing the whistle.

But beyond the scope of the recent investigation, the question remains: why were non-governmental centres of supervision and criticism all ineffective? Where were opposition forces in the political arena? Where was the press? Where were the academic experts on corporate law and finance?

Here was the biggest rip-off in Jewish history since Jacob and Esau, continuing for a decade, and art-

late critical opinion, which Israel ordinarily enjoys in abundance, was either silent or talked in whispers. The state comptroller, Yitzhak Tunk, in his report which preceded the Bejski investigation, remarked that this was a time in which the nation danced around the golden calf. If so, it seems to have represented a virtual national consensus.

The shift in decision-making from the political centre to economic sub-centres, the banks, appears to have resulted in a dulling of the edge of political criticism. The opposition Labour Party had many nasty things to say about the Likud Treasury ministers during this period, but nary a word about the bank stock manipulation. After all, its own financial institution, Bank Hapoalim, was a pioneer in the field.

Labour economy affiliates strung along. Being part of the system made more sense than adopting an adversarial stance. The kibbutz movements, for example, acquiesced in the banks' hold-up demands that they invest in bank stock as a condition for receiving loans and advised the kibbutzim to put excess funds in bank stock, rather than get involved in speculation.

But what was true of Labour appears to be true of opposition parties without direct interests in the capital market. Only when the bust

came in October, 1983, did Tami Abaton Abuhazra's Sephardi splinter group, for example, show interest, attacking the bank stock "arrangement," the larceny that followed the manipulation rip-off, in which the resources of the nation were mortgaged to guarantee the fictitious paper profits of part of the public, which was neither the neediest nor the most deserving.

WERE the non-establishment political mavericks quiescent because the action was not where their vision was focused - at the political centre? Or was it because they didn't want to spoil the fun? At the time, that would not have made good political sense.

With even the nonconformist political outsiders inactive, it is no wonder that the Knesset did not serve as a forum for criticism or even polite inquiry. But what about the sub-systems, supposedly independent so that they can perform the watchdog function in society? Where was the press? Investigative reporting in depth came only after the bust, even though the facts were available to anyone who wanted to be informed much earlier. It took only a leak from a government geologist to turn the press loose on the Netivei Neft affair, which resulted in one of Israel's early judicial investigations.

With the bank stock manipulation, there wasn't even need for a leak. What was true of the political opposition was also true of the Fourth Estate. There was, in some cases, interest-dependency, perhaps a personal involvement in others that mitigated crusading zeal. Upsetting euphoria makes bad copy.

But beyond this, the banking fraternity seems to have enjoyed an immunity to criticism similar to that of the army before the Yom Kippur War. An out-and-out thief, like Yehoshua Bension, could be dealt with appropriately, but not the leaders of the banking establishment. They were in a different class from Moti Friedman, of Netivei Neft renown. In effect, they were beyond reach.

THE ROLE of the academic community in the bank manipulation affair raises questions with regard to the degree of its involvement in the affairs of the community. True, Dr. Meir Heth, both financial administrator and university teacher, raised warnings, which had little response. But, in general, the law faculties do not appear to have served in any significant degree as independent centres of opinion with regard to what the Bejski committee found to be, first and foremost, a flagrant violation of law.

Nor were there any professional loners. Brandeis wrote *Other People's Money*, a turn of the century

exposure of American corporate shenanigans, as a self-styled public advocate, without an institutional base, governmental or private.

Normally, one would expect that a weakening of political control and the growth of independent centres of economic power, such as occurred in Israel's banking institutions, would lead to the pay-offs of pluralism - an encouragement of debate with regard to policy alternatives and an attenuation of the bureaucratic political culture, in which the flow of ideas and initiatives tends to be from the top down. This did not happen.

Moreover, as regards the nation's professional critics and commentators, the bankers were more untouchable than the politicians. Instead of the combination of political and economic power and authority, as in the days of Eshkol and Sapir, there was a cartelization of economic power in private hands, resulting in what Giora Gazit, Bank Hapoalim's departing manager, has called a collective decision.

The result was less critical initiative, rather than more. If there was a cartelization of elites in politics, the press, and the universities, it was not around the bank stock manipulation as such. Rather it centred in a shared value: when dealing with pillars of society, such as the banking fraternity, and vital issues, like foreign exchange, don't rock the boat!

The writer is a political scientist and a member of Deganya Alef kibbutz.

Picking time and place to demonstrate

ARYENAOR

THE 18TH BIRTHDAY celebration of Kiryat Arba once again has focused public attention on the national debate over the future of Judea, Samaria and Gaza, which has continued since those territories were taken by the Israel Defence Forces in the 1967 Six Day War. This is the real, most significant national Jewish debate of our time, which aims to determine the borders of the State.

Beyond our provincial scandals and hot headlines - which never last for more than two or three days - that debate continues. And even when there are no newspaper headlines, chapters of history are being written day by day, because of the development and building of more and more settlements, roads and other infrastructure - notwithstanding that the future of the territories has not yet been determined. By doing so, the settlers promote the achievement of their goal: to create permanent, substantial facts, which will make the national debate absolutely theoretical, since the practical decision will already have been made by the time the day of determination comes.

Decision-making by a process of reasoning, argumentation and persuasion is only one of the options of history. Another option is to take advantage of opportunities, even if by doing so the final result may be little more than the seizing of tactical advantages.

THAT WAS the essence of Menachem Begin's approach as prime minister to settlement. His intentions were made very clear a few days after the political upheaval of May 17, 1977, when he promised a group of Gush Emunim settlers, "There will be many Eilon Morehs." Facing, on the one hand, a strong opposition at home - both inside the cabinet from Democratic Movement for Change ministers, led by vice premier Yigael Yadin as well as from the Knesset opposition - and, on the other hand, Jimmy Carter's anti-settlement approach, Begin only had to choose the right timing.

It came when peace negotiations with Egypt shifted into high gear. It had been proved that his settlement policy was not an obstacle to peace and, therefore, even president Carter's argument that these settlements were illegal remained only theoretical. With his sure sense of timing he decided on, and got his cabinet's approval of, extending settlements, enlarging them and adding more and more Jewish spots on the map. When he resigned in August 1983, there were already more than 100

new settlements in areas previously excluded from the Allon Plan. And now even Labour Party leaders reject the idea of dismantling any of them.

From his home in Jerusalem, Begin can look back at his settlement policy with deep satisfaction. There are indeed many Eilon Morehs. He kept his promise and realized his own vision of urban and rural settlements everywhere in Eretz Yisrael.

ON THE ONE hand, it is not enough to build new towns in order to ensure the determination of the future political and legal status of the territories in question. Begin knew this well enough to propose the autonomy arrangements for the Palestinians residing there. He knew what his political successors seem from time to time to forget: that without some kind of international recognition of the territorial *status quo*, the political future of the territories is far from assured; and that a sophisticated peace process is not necessarily an obstacle to peace, but rather an impetus to its intensification.

On the other hand, merely "creating facts" is not enough on the home front. One of the lessons to be learned from the Lebanon war is that in a democracy like Israel, the government cannot exceed the bounds of national consensus too far. Without the real support of the people one may doubt the prospects of the permanency of settlements, once the necessity for choosing between them and peace really and sincerely arises, especially if circumstances in America change.

Will a Labour government want to struggle for settlements, will a Likud government be able to do so without having this unequivocal support of the people of the necessity to keep the settlements, even if the price be high?

EVEN THOSE who believe that the settlements are durable and permanent and the facts created by unilateral deeds can survive for long, cannot ignore the need to have this clear consent of the people in case of a confrontation with either the U.S. administration or the achievement of a lasting peace. Today's situation, which may seem quite simple, may become much more complex once peace negotiations with King Hussein or a Palestinian leadership reach the point of decision. Without persuading the Israeli public that the

population, they are not a party to the internal Israeli debate.

Peace Now activists should not demonstrate in the casbah or at the gates of the Tomb of the Patriarchs against Jewish settlement inside Hebron. A demonstration by tens of thousands of Israelis - if they could be gathered - in front of the Knesset, would be much more impressive. Why should they protest in Hebron against the settlement movement?

On the other hand, it is inconceivable that, in the name of patriotism, settler supporters should spit at a Knesset member in Hebron. Of course, no one should spit at anyone else, but spitting at an opposition member in Hebron tends to legitimize violence and demonstrates Israel's internal hatreds. Spitting at Yossi Sarid can neither enhance Israel's image nor increase its presence in Hebron.

AS LONG as Judea and Samaria are under military administration and political demonstrations by local Arab residents are banned, it is very difficult to defend demonstrations there by Israelis, regardless of the

opinion the demonstrators wish to express. That includes Peace Now expressions of dissatisfaction with the government's and settlers' activities, calling them "a message of dispute, friction, provocation and war," as well as the settler council's communicate accusing Peace Now of being responsible for the terrorist stabbing of a 16-year-old resident of Kiryat Arba. The national debate is too important to let it erode into demagoguery.

And that also includes the participation of Meir Kahane in the demonstrations. One can hardly think of something which could damage the case of Jewish settlement in Hebron more than that man's support. When he opened his big mouth to shout "Arabs, out!" he reminded us of what we believed was really impossible under Jewish administration, after all that had happened.

That aggressive racism is a shame for all of us, a point in our national debate which cannot and should not be ignored. The behaviour of those who stood and heard Kahane, and passed over his slurs in silence was no less shameful.

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The price of non-conformity

TO TEACH people how to live holiness in day-to-day life is the purpose of the entire Torah. This teaching reaches its climax in the verse (which we shall read next week): "You shall be holy, for I the Lord your God am holy (Leviticus 19:2)." Holiness, however, cannot be achieved overnight or suddenly, at the utterance of an abrupt order: "You shall be holy." It takes much mental and practical preparation; one has first to begin moving in its direction in order to reach it. All of Torah leads us in this direction. With chapter 18 of Leviticus, we have already entered within its domain. It is a prerequisite without which we could never get to the centre of holiness itself.

"The Lord spoke to Moses, saying: Speak to the Israelites and say to them: I the Lord am your God. You shall not copy the practices of the land of Egypt where you dwelt, or of the land of Canaan to which I am taking you; nor shall you follow their laws. You shall keep my laws and my rules, by the pursuit of which man shall live: I am the Lord." (Ibid. 1-5).

Five verses which tell it all. To reach to the level of holiness according to Torah means first of all acknowledging that its values originate in divine revelation and are not shaped by human hands. It means further that in order to be loyal to those values, one must forever remain a non-conformist. Egypt and Canaan were the main centres of civilization and culture in the ancient world.

The people of Israel at that time, as throughout later history, were put

TORA TODAY / Pinhas Peli

in a position of direct confrontation with the main currents of human civilization and culture. One was the country where they dwelt, the other where they were going.

They could easily copy them both, but are warned in unequivocal terms not to do so. They must remain alone, suspended between the two great civilizations and must remain distant from them.

The rabbis point out that this warning not to copy the practices and laws of Egypt and Canaan does not refer to the good things one can learn from the world around one, but only to those that would corrupt Israel's way to holiness. As an example there follows the specific warning against the prevailing sexual morality of those "advanced" cultures.

To be loyal to true Jewish values requires to remain forever non-conformist or, as Jews were called, the "eternal protestants" in the world, to be able to say "no" to fashionable social and cultural currents. It is certainly not an easy or comfortable way; it makes the Jew feel alone, sometimes lonely. But it is not impossible.

Tora specifies that keeping God's laws and rules, must not cut us off from life; on the contrary, by their pursuit "man shall live" (verse 5). Moreover, "I shall be holy, and he shall be by them," as interpreted by the rabbis (TB Yoma 85b), became a major halachic maxim, ruling that no law of Tora should be performed (with only three exceptions) if it endangers one's life. What is true of

the life of an individual, where life takes precedence over the law, is certainly true also for the life of the community.

LIFE ITSELF IS regarded as a high Jewish value. The dilemma that Tora puts for us to solve is not to live or not to live, but how to live and how not to live. That is where Jewish values come in, to help us in our decision-making.

Sometimes, it may indeed be that true Jewish values and some non-Jewish values are identical, but "not to copy" is in itself a basic Jewish value. And one must examine whether they derive from the practices of either Egypt or Canaan, or whether they are genuinely Jewish.

Not making the effort to examine the Jewishness of what passes as Jewish values leads to such absurdities that both "liberals" and "fundamentalists" speak on their behalf in contradictory tones. Many Jews join the "liberal" bandwagon honestly believing that they are doing the "Jewish thing," while others would even back apartheid in the name of the same Jewish values. Tora warns us that when one wants to live Jewishly, one must fashion his opinions in accordance with the values of the Torah, not the values of the world. "Egypt" and "Canaan," trying to find out "what does the Lord require from you?" as His word comes through to us from Tora, prophets, rabbis and teachers through the ages.

THIS ATTITUDE was never meant to cut the Jew off from the world into an isolated exclusiveness. The ancient rabbis (Sifra, ad. loc.) emphasize that Tora talks about keeping God's rules and laws "by pursuit of which man shall live." It does not say, they underline, by which a Jew shall live, but by which man shall live.

The unique Jewish approach to life's values is not exclusive to Jews. The non-conformism in face of mass or totalitarian ways of thinking could and should be applied universally. Tora teaching, or "Jewish values," do not deal with Jewish questions, only with Jewish answers. The questions are always universal, human questions. Sometimes those questions appear in a specific Jewish setting, but also they remain basic questions of human existence, like the differentiation between good and evil, between death and life.

When it comes to those issues, one cannot afford "to copy," even when the practices of "Egypt" or "Canaan" are alluring—even when one's country, society, or political party try to impose their collective opinion on everyone.

I heard of a group of visitors to the Soviet Union who spent an evening with their local hosts discussing various matters. One person, a Jew, sat quietly all evening and did not take part in the discussion. "Don't you have an opinion in this matter?" he was asked. "Oh, no!" he responded. "As a matter of fact I do have an opinion, but I do not agree with it." In some places there is a high price to be paid for non-conformism. Many Jews are indeed paying it.

The reading for this week is Aharai Mot (Leviticus 16:1-18:30).

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

| SHABBAT | BEGINS | ENDS |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Jerusalem | 5.41 p.m. | 6.51 p.m. |
| Tel Aviv | 5.39 p.m. | 7.00 p.m. |
| Haifa | 5.53 p.m. | 7.01 p.m. |
| Bnei Brak | 5.56 p.m. | 6.55 p.m. |
| Beer Sheva | 5.59 p.m. | 6.55 p.m. |

| JERUSALEM |
|--|
| REDEEMER CHURCH (Lutheran) Maristan Rd., Old City, Jerusalem. Sunday Service, English 9 a.m., German 10.30 a.m. Tel. 25243, 259301. |
| CHRIST CHURCH (Anglican) opp. Citadel, 7.30 Holy Communion 9.30 Family service, 7.00 p.m. Evening service. |
| BAPTIST CONGREGATION, 4 Narkes, W. Jerusalem: Sunday services: 9.00 a.m. Bible study, 10.30 a.m. Worship Tel. 32942. |
| ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND near Railway Station, Sunday morning service, 10 a.m., Tel. 02-71469. |
| PENTECOSTAL WORSHIP SERVICE, MT. ZION FELLOWSHIP, 7.30 p.m. Fr. Sat. Sun. Tel. 23064. |
| ST. PAUL'S (Presbyterian), 25 Shalom Yehuda, 6.30 p.m. Saturday Tel. 02-71785. |
| JERUSALEM CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY, YMCA auditorium, 35 King David St., Tel. 232016, Sunday, 7 p.m. |
| JERUSALEM CHURCH OF GOD (Seventh Day), "House Of Prayer For All People" - Pastor Gordon M. Faith, Sabbath services, 10.30 a.m., 18 Ein Rogel St. (Mitzpeh Abu Tor) Tel. 71804. |

| HAIFA |
|---|
| IMMANUEL CHURCH (Lutheran) Tel Aviv-Yaffo, 15 Rehov Beer Hofman (near 17 Rehov Telati) Tel. 2544, Saturday's Service 11 a.m. Service in English every Sunday at 10 a.m. |
| ELIAS CHURCH (Lutheran) Haifa, 43 Mev Street, Saturday Service 11 a.m. Tel. 04-22541. |

| OTHER CENTRES |
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| BAPTIST VILLAGE CONGREGATION, 2 km. north of Petah Tikva. Sunday Service, Bible study 9.30 a.m. Worship 10.30 a.m. Tel. 052-53532. |
| THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMON CONGREGATION), 50 Nablus Road (next to the Ambassadors Hotel), Tel. 02-515234. |
| Tel Aviv: 27 Shevet Menashe St., Herzliya, 052-7756. |
| Gallilee: 15 Shalom Hamelech St., Tiberias, 051-42201. |
| Worship Services each Saturday from 9 a.m. to 12. |

ART GUIDE

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 6.90 per line, including VAT. Once-weekly insertion costs NIS 20.70 per line including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM
Museums
ISRAEL MUSEUM, "A Man and His Land," Moshe Dagan collection. Permanent display of Israel Art. 2 Dorothy Bohn, photographs. Art in Context, audio-visual programme on development of Israel Art (until 14.5). "Friendly Butterfly," illustrations by Grah Eyal. From the Depths of the Sea (Rockefeller) Early 20th century avant garde posters (until 6.5). Traditional Jewish, permanent display of ethnographic jewelry (Ancient Mirror, display of mirrors from different cultures (until 10.5). Building in Jerusalem, featuring computer games to building with stone. Neot Mizhav, light in Jewish ritual. The Cosmic and the Divine, Andean textiles. News in Antiquities. Permanent exhibitions of Judaism, Archaeology, Art and Ethnic Art. 5 Placescape: 14 artists' versions of surrounding landscapes (Palestine, near Rockefeller Museum).

L.A. MAYER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC ART, Visiting hours: Sun-Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-5. Fri. closed, Sat. 10-1. 2 Hapnelech St., Tel. 02-6512812, Bus No. 12.

OLD YISHUV COURT MUSEUM, Life in the Jewish community in the Old City, mid-19th century-World War II, 6 Or Hahaim, Jewish Quarter, Old City, Sun-Thurs. 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

SEE ISAAC AND LADY EDITH WOLFSON MUSEUM at Heichal Shalom: Permanent Exhibition of Judaica. Dorama Room: History of Jewish People. Special Exhibition: The Last Jews of Radatz. Special Passah exhibition.

Galleries
MEHREZOT SHA'ANANIM, Fisher Hall, Tel. 24221, Ofer Lelouch, Selected Works (12.4-18.5) Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10-12; 5-7, Tue., Fri. 10-12.

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE, 7 Beit El St., Old City, 256336, 423547, Roberts, Turner, etc.

TEL AVIV
TEL AVIV MUSEUM, Exhibitions: Frank Stella - Had Gadia. Series of prints after El Lissitzky. The Want of Matter, a Quality in Israeli Art; 21 elite Israeli artists show work of last 25 years. The Museum's collection of classical, impressionist, post-impressionist and contemporary art. Visiting Hours: Sun-Thurs. 10-2, 5-9, Sat. 11-2, 7-10; Fri. closed. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion: Closed for installation of new exhibition.

HAIFA
Museums
THE REUBEN AND EDITH HECHT MUSEUM FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ERETZ ISRAEL, at Haifa University, open Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10-1; Tue. 10-1; 4-6; Fri. closed; Sat. 10-1. Entrance free.

HAIFA MUSEUM, 26 Shalom Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: Modern Art - Reuben Rubin, the portrait in his work in retrospective. Material - a medium of Expression; Pop Art - its influence, its consequences. Ancient Art - Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Shiloma finds. Music and Ethnology - Jewish costumes; 20 porcelain pieces from the Fels and Natan Collection. U.S.A. Open: Sun-Thurs. 10-1; 1-5, and Sat. 9-9. Ticket includes admission to National Maritime, Japanese and Prehistory Museums.

OTHER CENTRES
SAPAD, Israel Bible Museum. Experience the Bible through the art of international artist, Philip Ratner. Open daily, Sun-Thurs. 8-5; Fri. 8-2; Sat. 10-2. Tel. 069-73472. Admission free.

WHAT'S ON

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HEBREW UNIVERSITY
 1. Tours in English at 8 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus, Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
 2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Hall.

F.A. (Fritz) Cohen's score, never great music, was absolutely suited to the style and mood of this great footnote on war.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

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 Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Leumi, 1 Hagidim, 2241738, Baitan, Salah Eddin, 272315, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108, Dar Aldeira, Herod's Gate, 252058, Tel Aviv - Baitan, 28 King George, 253731, Sde Dov, 3 Heuser, 428210, Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodetsky, 81123, Haifa: Hanita, 22 Hanita, Nevah Sha'anun, 231905.

SATURDAY
 Jerusalem: (day) Kupat Holim Clalit, Roma, 623191, Baitan, Salah Eddin, 272315, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108, Dar Aldeira, Herod's Gate, 252058, (evening) Deutch, 83 Mea She'arim, 257763, Tel Aviv: (day) Baitan, 28 King George, 253731, Arlosoroff, 76 Arlosoroff, 230745, (evening) Baitan, 28 King George, 253731, Arlosoroff, 76 Arlosoroff, 230745, Netanya: Porat, 76 Petah Tikva, 40967, Haifa: Mazor, 97 Hamaqim, 524113.

DUTY HOSPITALS
 Jerusalem: Shaara Zedek (pediatrics, internal), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Tel Aviv: Rosh (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery), Netanya: Laniado.

SATURDAY
 Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, obstetrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Tel Aviv: Rosh (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery), Netanya: Laniado.

DENTAL
 Tel Aviv: Dental Association clinic 49 Rehov Ben-Kosha, Friday: 8 p.m. to midnight; Saturday: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 02-284648.

Dental Clinic, 25 Rehov Ahimair, Ramat Aviv Gimmel, Shabbat and holidays: 8 p.m. - 10 p.m. Weekday evenings: 4.30 - 10, Tel. 03-425852.

Haifa: Dental Society clinic Sunday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 251993; Monday: 8 p.m.-10 p.m. Tel. 520313; Tuesday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 220985; Wednesday: 8 p.m.-10 p.m. Tel. 520313; Thursday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 220985; Friday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 525293; Shabbat: 8 a.m.-10 a.m. Tel. 251993; 9 a.m.-12 p.m. 525293.

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Bad choice

MUSIC
 Benjamin Bar-Am

THE ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA - Pinchas Zukerman, conductor and violinist and Lynn Harrell, cellist (Mama Andriana, Tel Aviv, April 26). Johann Christian Bach's Stabat Mater in A Major for violin, cello and orchestra; Tchaikovsky's Souvenir de Florence (for string orchestra); Dvorak's Concerto in B minor for cello and orchestra.

THERE DOES NOT seem to be a plausible explanation for Zukerman's choices for the first half of this concert. Not only did the two compositions prevent Zukerman from showing his craftsmanship, both as conductor and violinist, but these

works also subjugated listeners to a full hour of total emptiness.

Bach's music, however, appears to be a work of genius when compared to Tchaikovsky's *Souvenir de Florence* which is such incredibly bad music that it should be barred from the concert hall.

Harrell compensated, at least partly, in the Dvorak *Cello Concerto*. The compensation was partial because Harrell was preoccupied with details, to the detriment of the whole work which seemed to shrink in its dimensions. The details indeed were beautiful. Harrell indulged in themes, melodies, certain sequences of phrases and stretches of music - and all were strongly felt. The low register was full and sonorous, the high never shrilly. His whispering pianissimo, leading into the last chords of the orchestra, created a moment of enchantment.

Shining Tanz Forum

DANCE
 Dora Sowden

AUDIENCEs here don't get to see much of the kind of dance style that the Tanz Forum presented so strikingly at the Jerusalem Theatre (April 30). At one time it was called Middle-European expressionism, and the late Gertrud Kraus introduced something of it, and Roni Segal brought it from Switzerland - regrettably too seldom.

Obviously it is flourishing in Cologne - as shiningly demonstrated by Jochen Ulrich's company not only in Kurt Jooss's immortal *The Green Table*, but also in his own *Exercises for Dancers*, which were not exercises at all but a cleverly designed series of modern dance scenes.

In a back-of-the-fence (split-pole) setting, in everyday (and not very up-to-date) clothing, the 22 dancers kept the stage vibrant with movement, alive with spirit - and achieved a little social comment too. The alleged exercises showed in sly touches the whimsical wit of the choreographer and the gutsy skills of the dancers - in the way the boys were struck to the floor by the charm of a lady, in the fierce tango-type duets, in strong solos and volatile ensembles.

Here one must note the remarkable effect of the live music - from two pianos and a percussion battery,

with only occasional taped noises. Eugen Teger and Samuelina Tahiji (who also composed some of the music and even added her voice) were as adept at the "kitchen" as at the pianos. The result was a rare synthesis of sounds and steps.

YET THE big work in the programme was inevitably *The Green Table*, and even those who were not old enough to have seen Jooss's own company abroad had standards of comparison, for it was staged about seven years ago by Batsheva.

Admirable as that performance was, the Tanz Forum provided something that illuminated the work in another way. There was, for instance, the shock of seeing how valid the "conference" scenes still are - and indeed the whole theme. The figure of Death (Ireneusz Winiarski, guest from the German Opera of the Rhine, Dusseldorf) was terrifyingly colossal. His muscular thighs and the sharp articulations of his knees gave his fateful moves powerful impact. There were other moments that marked this performance as exceptional: the Mother being gathered into the arms of Death with a look of surprise on her face, the soldiers one moment human parting from loved ones, the next ciphers in a line.

F.A. (Fritz) Cohen's score, never great music, was absolutely suited to the style and mood of this great footnote on war.

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3 large, 2 balconies, solar boiler, 03-26458, 03-26458

Bargain! Neve Bechar, 3, 8th floor, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 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Ma'ariv

Advertisements can be placed in Lush Ma'ariv at advertising agencies and Lush Ma'ariv offices only. Classified advertisements reaching the Lush Ma'ariv head office by 5 p.m. on Thursday will appear in this section on Friday.

Car licensing testers, Machon Hamekani, 08-475320; home, 08-472465.

Chic Model requires mechanics, tailors, good terms. 46 Kefar. Tel. 657186, 659118.

Dalia Kitchens requires: 1. Experienced carpenter; 2. Apprentice; 3. Assembler. 4. Furniture painter. 05-62579, 485618.

Domestic-metapole, mornings, 5 hours, Ramat Aviv, 428255.

For shopping catalogue, young persons to sell in homes and offices, nationwide, 658578.

Head of team installing communications infrastructure in kibbutzim. Qualifications: ability to manage and motivate team of workers; experience in installing pipes and electrical infrastructure. Signal, 03-625946, 03-624775.

Jewellery factory, Ramat Gan, requires polisher. 07-751870.

Kadouni serving garage, Ramat Gan requires excellent bodyworker. 07-751942.

Maintenance worker with painting experience required, electricity experience + driving license an advantage. High pay. 05-217891.

National sales campaign requires agents for sale of 3.5 ton truck, suitable for workers with initiative and persistence, high and quick profits. Apply to Dorch, 03-74966, Shimon.

Petrol Garage Ltd., Opel servicing, requires experienced mechanic, 126 Derech Patah Tikva, Tel. 05-217891.

Professional machinists required, high pay. Tel. 84321, afternoon.

Responsible married man required to operate automatic car wash station. 05-82444.

Responsible pastry cook, high salary, discretion. POB 2132, Ramat Gan.

Shop requires general worker + wood and auto driving license. 03-25741.

Talented writers required as correspondents for new magazine. 34056.

Tel Aviv, skilled construction workers, handy men and concrete form workers. Yitzhaki, 04-6237-8.

Tester required for registry institute. Work, 063-9416; home, 063-6538.

Thermex Factory, Kamel Shalom, manufacturers of fibreglass pipes, requires quality controller with year's experience and production workers, 5 days week. 03-39442.

Workers required for installation of sound systems, temporary and regular work. 03-73394.

Youth required for work with airconditioning, experience in cooling systems. 923079.

Ambedor Hotel, 2 Allenby, Tel Aviv, requires waiter/waitress, experience, mandatory: cleaning work.

Cadenzia worker, neat appearance, can work with public, for Tel Aviv Museum cafeteria. Apply on site or phone 32714, 10.00-13.00.

Dentist requires afternoon assistant in clinic. 03-42937, 03-42543.

Gold Jewellery polisher required, experienced. Sayag Ltd., 838222.

Ice-cream sellers at Penguin ice cream shop, Kfar Sava, mornings or afternoon. 03-31267.

Modin Electronics control requires: 1. controllers for afternoon, evening shifts; 2. security workers for car patrol, part time, suitable for students. 35 Sderot Shalom Hamelech, Tel Aviv, 28.

Muscle Femme, make-up and skin care products, seeking beauty advisers throughout country; suitable candidates will be trained. Tel Aviv, 232229; Holon, 846233; Petah Tikva, 919044; Rehovot, 941773; afternoon; Ashdod, 05-31329; Kfar Sava, 051-882256; Netanya, 03-71338; Herzliya, 052-552273; Givatayim, 03-513803; northern Shalom, 03-99536.

Officer printer operator required for 1/2 sheet, press preferred. Evenings. 03-79458.

Packing workers for cosmetics/medicines company, Bnei Brak, Yosi, 07-72031.

Peta Tikva, required: 1. Experienced keyboard operator for IBM PC word processor. 2. Experienced graphic artist and page-up person. 03-922582, 922621.

Qualified instructors for horse ranch (riding school, dressage, show jumping, work with children). 03-47531, Avshal.

Rinzel Brothers garage requires benzine motor mechanic. 03-82505.

Robnik-Kater Publishers (of Israeli postcards, posters, puzzles) seeking part-time graphic artists/painters with self-reliance for camera-ready copy. 03-43045.

Robnik-Kater Publishers (of Israeli postcards, posters, puzzles) seeking sales for Salfed, Tiberias, Nazareth. 967-91160.

Seeking agent to sell consumer products to workers' communities, excellent terms. POB 227, Herzliya 46733.

Urgently required by Herzliya doctors. 35045, 35061.

Urgently seeking professional chef for Renaissance Restaurant, good terms. 3 Kfar Sava, 03-99536.

Advertising agency seeks excellent photo-up artist, experience essential. 03-201396, Yosi.

Biologist for managerial work, part time. POB 2139, Tel Aviv 61210.

Bookkeeper, full-time, IBM P.C. operation ability necessary. 03-200011.

Carpenters for solid wood work, good terms. 03-922856, 03-923482.

Commercial company in Ben Gurion airport seeks to work in shop: 1. Cashiers; 2. Young people to arrange goods, shift work; 3. Shopmen work with basic English. 03-9711723.

Energetic salespersons for alarm systems and communications, experienced, good conditions. 03-7518661.

Habonim Factory Moulding Products Ltd. requires experienced practical engineer, for developing products and mechanical engineering, please apply in writing with curriculum vitae to: Practical Engineer, Motzav Yezikim Ltd., Kfar Hama, Upper Galilee. D.M. Korovin Ltd. 12345, 069-5291.

Seeking driver (1), for private car, interesting work, possibly live-in. 256177, evenings.

Worker with technical background, familiar with aluminium, wood and metal. 03-570361.

Young person, after army for agricultural and general work, preferably religious, preference to agricultural background. 067-63574.

RAM requires mechanic, 4 year vocational school graduate, car-air force preferred, 5 days weekly, 3 shifts. 03-240104, 03-454651.

Agents required for Tishbi babyfoot products. Givatayim-Ramat Gan, previous experience and securities. 03-76785.

Blanket factory requires quick and diligent workers. 03-614373, 03-731382.

Book publishers require secretary, person for marketing, to shops; sales managers, commission work, for book sales in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Netanya, Beersheva, Ramat Gan, Petah Tikva. 03-658653.

Experienced qualified nurse required for sale of cardiologic equipment, those with surgery/catheterization experience preferred. 03-280780.

Front alignment institute requires experienced auto mechanic, after army service. 258576 (03-13103), 494684, evenings.

Givatayim, baby products shop manager required + securities. 03-76785.

Import company requires warehouse worker, general tasks + driving license. 03-751240.

Largest and oldest real estate office in Rehovot requires salesperson, good terms for suitable. Kfar Sava, 35 Rothchild, Rehovot, 03-95177.

Ma'adoni Mizra, Ramat Hasharon, seeks suitable worker, car-kibbutznik or kibbutznik preferred. 03-47936.

Moshe Shitrit in Ramat Hasharon seeks agricultural worker. 03-60332, 03-12102.

Seeking bookkeeper for bookkeeping office in Diamond Exchange Building, Ramat Gan, experienced only. 239404, Hadas.

Senior bookkeeper, salaries know-how required, immediate work, good terms. Danel Tel Aviv, 88 Gordon, 03-22266, 03-245541.

Study at Petah Tikva, in one month learn computerized bookkeeping word processing. 03-991435.

Tel Aviv, reliable grade 3 bookkeeper, good salary, 44158.

Supervisor, 57 Rehovot, Tel Aviv, requires milk department head. Apply to branch manager.

Supervisor, Rehovot, Kfar Sava, Tel Aviv, requires cashiers, shift work, apply to branch manager. Tel. 03-78712.

Textile factory requires energetic work manager's assistant. 03-79473.

Unskilled workers required for full time, 5-day weekly, packing department, on site training. Apply to: 301 Levanda, Tel Aviv, 28.

Worker required for painting and various jobs, driving license essential, moped preferred. 03-751254.

Workers required for full-time work, decorating and packing dolls. 03-798473.

Youth required, dynamic, for work at cafe counter and preparation of salads and pastries. Coffee and Sympathy, 13 Oppenheimer, Ramat Aviv centre. 03-42637.

Agents (national), good conditions! 8 Tulkarm, 3rd floor. 03-625977.

B. Yehoshua and Sons, due to expansion, requires: textile technologist, seamstresses. For details contact: Ben Brak, Ashdod (Ben Brak, Ben Brak, 15 Baruch Eliezer, 03-78228).

Bar Yosi, quality controller for Sun On medicine factory, production technician or chemical technician or lab worker, Hebrew-English typing, 5 days week. 03-430533.

Bank, insurance, accounting and management clerks required for computerized marketing as second occupation, discretion. 03-456558.

Employer/Broker company requires demonstration for IBM and His Environment. For details, 03-922921, Miki.

Guards' Union requires night controllers for station, after army service, 48 Ben-Zvi, Ramat Gan, 3rd floor. Sunday 16.00-18.00.

Guards' Union requires sales agent for alarm systems, Petah Tikva and environs, previous experience preferred. For interview: Tel. 7518808-9.

Hard-working manager for large parking lot, Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv residents preferred. 03-91494.

Import company, local field, requires sales agent, good salary and previous sales experience. 03-62303.

Lancy Communications requires experienced installer for television systems and multi-line telephones. Apply to office, 10 Katamon, Givatayim.

Like to go out? At Entertainment save 20% and double your enjoyment. 03-29165.

Luna-Gal requires life-guard for swimming pool, after army for Luna-Gal. 03-67370.

Marketing firm for workers' communities requires agent + car + experience. 03-315159.

Modelling agency requires make-up artist with portfolio, full time. 03-281391, 03-253458.

National marketing company requires aggressive salespersons with small commercial vehicle, good conditions. POB 4038, Hadas.

National production/import/export company for industrial machines requires: dynamic mechanical engineer or practical engineer, sales experience, command of English, experience in sales, good conditions, security assured. POB 3321, Tel Aviv.

Palmachim vacation village requires life-guard (medical), sport and aerobic dance instructors, entertainment host (entertainer, impersonator). 03-96351-2.

Plastic factory producing plastic bags, requires sales agent + car, salary + commission. 03-302117.

Production and assembly worker required for plastic factory, Ramat Hasharon, including factory. 03-47233, Israel.

Required: 1. Offset printer, galley operator, 2. Printer, 3. Typewriter, 4. Typewriter, 5. Typewriter, 6. Typewriter, 7. Typewriter, 8. Typewriter, 9. Typewriter, 10. Typewriter, 11. Typewriter, 12. Typewriter, 13. Typewriter, 14. Typewriter, 15. Typewriter, 16. Typewriter, 17. Typewriter, 18. Typewriter, 19. Typewriter, 20. Typewriter, 21. Typewriter, 22. Typewriter, 23. Typewriter, 24. Typewriter, 25. Typewriter, 26. Typewriter, 27. Typewriter, 28. Typewriter, 29. Typewriter, 30. Typewriter, 31. Typewriter, 32. Typewriter, 33. Typewriter, 34. Typewriter, 35. Typewriter, 36. Typewriter, 37. Typewriter, 38. Typewriter, 39. Typewriter, 40. Typewriter, 41. Typewriter, 42. Typewriter, 43. Typewriter, 44. Typewriter, 45. Typewriter, 46. Typewriter, 47. Typewriter, 48. Typewriter, 49. Typewriter, 50. Typewriter, 51. Typewriter, 52. Typewriter, 53. Typewriter, 54. Typewriter, 55. Typewriter, 56. Typewriter, 57. Typewriter, 58. Typewriter, 59. Typewriter, 60. Typewriter, 61. Typewriter, 62. 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The brakes that failed

Pinhas Landau looks at the Bejski report's chapter on the auditing of the banks' books

THE BANKS and the bankers have been the primary focus of attention in the wake of the publication of the Bejski report. Their role in the rise and fall of the "regulation" was, indeed, central - but they did not act alone. They were aided and abetted by a number of ancillary elements, which included the state authorities supposed to oversee their activities. They also had help from another very important quarter: the outside accountants who prepared and approved their financial statements.

These accountants were supposed to be independent and professional. The firms involved were, in the nature of things, among the biggest and best known in the country. Yet the picture that emerges of their professional failure to prevent, expose, or at least distance themselves from, the attempts made by the banks to distort their balance sheets, is no less grim than that painted of the banks themselves.

The main coverage of the role of the outside accountants is contained in chapter 13 of the report, entitled "The Brakes." This is the term applied to those bodies whose functions were to restrain the banks' managements from running out of control. They include the boards of directors, the internal auditors and the accounting firms.

Of these, the first are supposed to be comprised, at least partially, of persons drawn from outside the banks, with suitable qualifications and, even more importantly, inde-

pendent minds.

The internal auditors are bank staff, but their role requires them to adopt a sufficiently detached stance to allow them to criticize the institution they work for, and its managers.

Both of these groups in fact ignored the existence and the problems of the "regulation," including the numerous infractions of rules, instructions and even laws that became part of the system that kept it going. As regards the directors, the report sums up their "contribution" in one blistering sentence: "In everything pertaining to the 'regulation,' the boards of directors failed totally and were proven to be absolutely worthless."

BUT THE accountants' failure is more fundamental, and therefore more disturbing. They were expected to be objective, to work according to their own professional and ethical standards - above all, to be independent. But they served as the poodles of the banks' management no less than the appointed directors and the employed internal auditors.

The details of this failure are laid out in full. They are sometimes abstruse for laymen, but the fun-

damentals involved are well within the grasp of any intelligent person. Basically, the accountants' introduction to a firm's accounts, which he must sign, represent a *hechsher*, an endorsement, that the figures given provide a true and fair picture of the affairs of that company.

There are, of course, many problems within this definition, particularly with regard to the period of the late Seventies and early Eighties, when the "regulation" was at its peak. The fact that the accounts were then denominated in historic shekels, with no attempt at inflation-adjustment, made them almost useless. But, within the framework of the existing rules, the accounts were still supposed to be accurate.

They were, in fact, anything but. Throughout the chapters in the section on the banks, the report noted on page 191, "we have dwelt on various facts that ought to have found expression in the financial statements, without which the statements could not reflect the firm's state of affairs. The most important

of these are the method of financing the 'regulation' and its scope, the liability of the banks for this financing, 'share swaps' and their consequences, and the fact that the bank's capital was reduced (at least on an economic basis) as a result of the holdings of bank shares by subsidiary companies or straw companies that were no more than the 'long arm' of the bank (my italics).

THE REPORT then goes on to quote testimony from some of the senior partners in the accounting firms which audited the banks, to the effect that they were not aware of the "regulation," that it did not feature in the banks' books, and that, therefore, they were victims and not participants of the cover-up of what was going on. This claim the commission finds "amazing."

It proceeds to quote legal precedents regarding the obligation of accountants to do more than just "amen" to whatever information a firm's management provides them with. Furthermore, the external

sources of information available to the accountants about the "regulation," which was a matter of common knowledge and was discussed in public forums and in the general and professional press, should have been more than sufficient.

IN PARTICULAR, the report quotes the testimony of Jonathan Haft, whose firm, Haft and Haft, were auditors for both Discount and Hapoalim. Discount's published statements were consistently doctored, primarily by swapping large blocks of its own shares with Leumi. (This is perhaps the single largest scandal in the entire panoply of fraud raked up in the bank-share report, and will be treated in a separate article.)

The report dismisses Jonathan Haft's defence by noting that the share swaps "were done openly, so that even a superficial check... would have uncovered these transactions." [Presenting the financial statements without detailing them, says the report, is certainly not in accordance

with the legal provisions governing an accountant's obligations.

After further discussion, and rejection, of Haft's counter-claims, the report arrives at the following conclusion: "Mr. Haft's detailing of the facts, which apparently do not accord with the reality, fits in with the attempt of Bank Discount to present the share swaps in the manner it did," (i.e., as regular transactions in securities, P.L.).

LEST ANYONE think that Haft and Discount were the odd men out, the report hastens to complete the picture:

"All the queries we have raised regarding the accountants of Bank Discount and IDB (except the last part, concerning testimony which apparently does not accord with reality) are valid for the accountants of Bank Leumi (the two firms of Somech, Chaikin and of Bavli, Milner)."

The fact that in 1982 Leumi's accountants did reveal a part of the holding of the bank's subsidiary in the Cayman Islands, says the report, is outweighed by their failure to deal with numerous other shady transactions in its own shares that Leumi was involved in.

Perhaps the most damning fact

thrown at the accountants is that as early as June 1979, Leumi's accountants wrote a formal letter to the bank's chairman and board drawing attention to the dangers of the "regulation" and the irregularities involved in it. In other words, they knew, they warned, but they carried on certifying financial statements that were distorted and falsified.

In view of its findings, the commission concluded that "we have no difficulty in saying that the financial statements of the banks failed to give a full and satisfactory picture of their affairs, including their capital. These statements were authorized by accountants, but the fact is that their audits did not show this."

The practical conclusion is less definite: "Despite heavy suspicion, and not without hesitation, we have decided not to determine the blame of the accountants' responsibility. The question is whether, and to what extent, they should have initiated investigations... We have decided to refrain from involvement..."

"However, given the possibility that the banks' accountants did not act in accordance with legal or accepted standards, [we recommend] that the issue be brought before the attorney-general, so that he may consider whether the activities of the accountants of those banks involved in the 'regulation' be given over to legal or disciplinary clarification."

And that, for the moment, is where the matter stands.

Stolen cars can 'call in'

STOLEN CARS may become a thing of the past, now that technology has been developed in which the vehicle can "report" to the police that it has been taken illegally even while being driven by the thief.

Massachusetts police are now testing the first high-tech system for retrieving stolen cars, according to the May issue of *Science Digest*. Invented by the Lo-Jack Corporation in Braintree, Massachusetts - the state with the highest auto-theft rate in the U.S. - the device is a small, computerized narrow-band radio. It can be bought from car dealers and hidden in the trunk of the car, the upholstery or even in the auto frame.

If a car is reported stolen, the police enter a description in their statewide crime computer. The mini-device, hooked up to the police computer, triggers the broadcasting of a special code from a network of police radio towers, which in turn triggers the previously dormant unit in the car to broadcast its code signal. A tracking device in the patrol car picks up the signal and displays, on a small console, a continuous readout of the relative direction and distance of the stolen car.

Armed with the car's make and model, the police can then home in on the signal, recover the car and arrest the thief even before he's decided where to take the vehicle.

HEART PATIENTS, who could drop dead at any moment from cardiac arrest, may soon be provided with a "body guard" that detects irregularities and reports them to their doctor.

Developed in Israel by CCU (Cardiac Care Units) in Tirat Carmel near Haifa, the device is called "Compas."

It is meant for patients recuperating from heart attacks or heart surgery, or patients with irregular heartbeats or unexplained chest pains. The device is now being tested in the heart institute at Sheba Hospital in Tel Hashomer under the direction of the well-known cardiologist Prof. Henry Neufeld, and at Haifa's Rambam Hospital.

Worn on the belt, the device includes four small sensors that are attached to the chest and provide a continuous electrocardiogram. With

its internal control system, the Compas can also analyse irregularities and sound a warning buzzer before anything untoward occurs. The patient can then telephone his doctor and provide him with a readout. According to *Maccabiah*, the newsletter of the Maccabi health fund, the device, which is meant for export, has already been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. In the U.S. alone, 1,200 people die of sudden cardiac arrests each day - or 400,000 a year. The Israeli device could reduce that death toll.

A "RELATIVE" of the police robots that blow up suspicious objects is now being used to coax out people barricaded in their apartments and threatening to use violence against themselves or others.

The tactical robot "Max" was used recently for the first time in Dallas, Texas, in the case of a 27-year-old man who locked himself up in his flat for four hours and claimed he had booby-trapped his front door with a high-powered rifle. The police sent the one-eyed robot towards the door, which it easily crashed through. When the man saw the device - a cross between a riding lawn mower and a baseball-pitching machine - he gave up. He had threatened to commit suicide after arguing with his girlfriend.

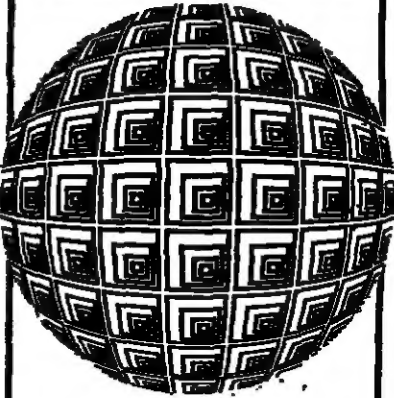
The police found no booby-trap at the door, but they did retrieve guns and a grenade, as well as a suicide note. He was taken for psychiatric observation.

SMALL children who cannot undergo ordinary respiratory function tests can now be tested for asthma. Prof. Simon Godfrey, director of pediatrics at Hadassah Hospital on Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem, recently lectured before the Israel Society for Clinical Pediatrics about the new technique.

Oversensitivity in the bronchi, which indicates asthma, can be detected by recording breathing noises with a special electronic stethoscope after the child breathes in various drugs in gas form. The sounds are analysed by a computer. It is regarded as an important advance because the respiratory disease often shows up in young children.

MANY PEOPLE are ashamed to

NEW WORLDS



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

discuss their sexual problems with a doctor, but they are not inhibited about telling them to a computer. Carnegie-Mellon University in the U.S. has just completed a software programme that is capable of "listening" to the sexual problems of people and even to suggest treatment.

Dr. David Servan-Schreiber of the university says that even the best therapist may involve his own emotions and judgments in his treatment, something that a computer will not do. An hour's computer time costs anywhere from \$50 to \$75, and during the session, the person can talk about sexual dysfunction as well as about alcoholism, wifebeating and suicide attempts. Suggestions for treatment are often accepted more easily if they come from a computer, say the researchers.

SPEAKING OF sex, an American company has developed a device that can help infertile men whose testicles are too warm to produce functioning sperm. Repro-Med, a company located 100km. north of New York City, manufactures the device, which alleviates testicle hyperthermia. It costs \$895 and includes a water pump the size of an eyeglass case, which weighs only a few grams.

Testicles cannot manufacture usable sperm if their internal temperature is over 35 degrees C. Men wearing very tight trousers sometimes become infertile as a result of the lack of air, but others have this overheated condition naturally.

The pump circulates cool water near the sexual organs and lowers their temperature; the wearer feels as if he's dressed in a wet bathing suit. According to *Maccabiah*, some 300,000 American couples are childless because of hyperthermia of the testicles.

Michal Yudelman reports on public auction sales

Insiders get the goods

ONCE EVERY three months, tremendous bargains are to be found on televisions, video recorders, stereo systems and many household items at a public auction sale held in the industrial area near Tel Aviv's central bus station.

The items put up for sale have been confiscated from income tax debtors and brought to the Execution Office's storeroom on 5 Revel Street. If, in the course of a few months, their owners fail to pay their debts, the items are sold at a three-day-long auction sale at the Revel Street storeroom.

In these days of belt-tightening, auction sales could be expected to attract private buyers who cannot afford a new colour television, or car radio, or an oriental rug in good condition. But most people have no idea that these auction sales, patronized almost exclusively by flea market vendors and second-hand merchandise dealers, go on.

After the auction, some of the merchants hold a sale of their own in the yard outside.

A private buyer, seeing the small newspaper notice announcing the sale, or someone wishing to retrieve his confiscated television set, is likely to have trouble purchasing the item of his choice. For, if one of the merchants wants the item, he can jack up the price beyond the reach of the private buyer.

The auctioneer, too, seems to cooperate with the merchants, selling the items in batches. No private buyer would buy a television, a video set, an amplifier and a few other household items, even if the price is very low, if he came looking only for a television set.

In many cases, private buyers are "allowed" to purchase an item after paying a merchant NIS 50 or so, in exchange for his refraining from bidding. Although the sales are supervised by a policeman, he cannot keep an eye on the scores of merchants wheeling and dealing in the room.

A TELEVISION SET, a box with several car-radio loudspeakers in their original wrapping, a large oriental rug and some five paintings

During fiscal 1985, the authorities confiscated the property of 8,500 people who were delinquent in their tax payments. Another 5,000 persons, threatened with confiscation, paid their debts when confiscators arrived at their homes.

This represented a small share of the 43,500 persons threatened with action of some kind, half of whom paid up before any action was taken.

are auctioned from a starting price of NIS 1,500. If nobody meets the price, the auctioneer might throw in a tape recorder or a mixer, or even another television set for a slightly higher price. Video recorders start at about NIS 1,000, colour television sets at NIS 600 to NIS 800.

The atmosphere is relaxed and friendly; the auctioneer knows many of the merchants by name. "Come on, guys," he urges them, "or I will close down the business."

The merchants buying batches of goods know that there's a risk involved. The electronic appliances may be broken or have something

else wrong with them. Other goods may be flawed. But the risk is relatively low, for all the items were taken from people's homes and are usually in good working order.

"The Execution Office people try to confiscate things of value, otherwise what's the good of coming to people's homes and taking their things as a means of getting them to pay their debts?" one merchant explained.

Uri, a Jaffa flea market merchant who has been coming to these auctions for the past 15 years, last week amassed five television sets, a large carpet, a car radio, several paintings and other items before moving on to another sale elsewhere in town. "Once, I lost \$17,000 on a sale here," he says. "I bought all the equipment of a carpentry workshop, and every single piece of machinery was broken."

Uri says auction prices today are very high compared to a few years ago. Pointing at a merchant who had just bought a new-looking television armchair with a matching footstool for almost NIS 400, Uri notes that in a shop, the armchair and stool would cost NIS 280, brand new. According to Uri, if someone comes to buy his or her own property, the merchants help out and don't jack up the price.

Sure enough, a woman who came that morning to retrieve her own television set is "allowed" to buy it for only NIS 750, after the starting price of NIS 700.

THE MERCHANTS argue and shout at each other. The big ones, like Uri, are here with a number of workers guarding the accumulating items they buy. Afterwards, these workers carry the merchandise downstairs and load it onto vehicles.

One forlorn-looking, elderly man offers me a black and white television set he has bought for NIS 50. He assured me it was his and had been confiscated by the Execution Office.

The owner of an electronics store on Dizengoff Street came to see if

anything worthwhile was on sale. Business is so bad these days, he said, that he is planning to remodel his store as a restaurant.

On a good day, such an auction can bring in as much as \$30,000. But much of the merchandise remains on storeroom shelves, already overflowing with hundreds of items of every kind and size.

One private buyer who had "inside information" said he bought a Telefunken video set for NIS 800 (a new one would have cost him NIS 1,100, he said) a few months ago. "But you have to know how to play the game. All the buyers are merchants with lots of cash on them. They can afford to raise the prices higher than a private person can afford. I had to pretend to be uninterested at the beginning, when the video set was going for NIS 600. It went up to NIS 800 and the offers started dying off, then I came in and took it for NIS 800," the buyer said.

A large English typewriter on the counter, next to several other items, is offered at a starting price of NIS 50. "The merchant who buys it, untested, believes erroneously that the sale includes the other items as well. He discovers his mistake when he goes to pay. He runs back to the auctioneer, who good-naturedly cancels the sale and puts the batch up for auction again."

Income Tax Commissioner Yair Rabinovitz told *The Jerusalem Post* that the items are sold in batches if the auctioneer sees the buyers are all merchants.

He said the owners of the property are advised when their items will be auctioned off, and have plenty of time to pay their debts and get their goods back. If they fail to repay their debts, they must compete with the other buyers at the auction.

"Most merchandise is retrieved by its original owners. The auction is the last means to get some of our debts back. Whatever is paid for the items is then deducted from the debtor's debts," Rabinovitz said.

ON EXPORTING SERVICES

Jeff Broide

THE EXPORT of goods from Israel is generally liable to a nil rate of value added tax. But what is the law regarding the export of services?

In a 1981 case before the Tel Aviv District Court, the appellant was an Israeli company which dealt with claims by new immigrants whose personal assets were damaged in transit to Israel. The insurance company was Dutch, but all financial and other matters were dealt with by the appellant, save tax fees, which were received from the Dutch company.

The appellant claimed that, under the law, its fees were liable to a nil rate, as the services were given to non-residents. The law stipulates that this exemption shall not apply to services rendered in connection with assets located in Israel. The court held that the asset in the case was in fact located in Israel and, therefore, the fees were not entitled to the nil tax rate.

The VAT law, which was amended in 1979, stipulates that income from services rendered to foreign residents will be liable to no VAT unless the minister of finance determines otherwise. However, when the service is carried out in Israel - for a resident, for a partnership with a majority of partners who are residents, for a company considered "resident" under the Income Tax Ordinance, or when the services are in respect of an asset located in Israel - then this exemption will not apply unless the service charge constitutes part of the generally accepted price of the goods.

When the purpose of the service provided is the export of goods, and such goods were in fact exported, then the above exclusions shall not

apply, and the income from such services will enjoy a nil VAT rate. In addition, any service performed overseas by a person or company whose main place of business is in Israel will not be subject to VAT.

It must be stressed that Article 12 of the law stipulates that the following conditions must pertain in order to qualify for a nil VAT rate: the transaction must be in foreign currency; such foreign currency must be deposited in a commercial bank registered in Israel (export grants or incentives are not liable to VAT); there is an appropriate contract or similar document covering the details of the transaction.

IN ANOTHER interesting case, involving the Israel Exhibitions Centre, the claimant held that its business of hiring out space, stalls, display areas and related services constituted the giving of services and that when such services were rendered to foreign residents, the income therefrom was subject to a nil VAT rate. Here the Tel Aviv District Court held that the essence of the transaction was that of a regular sale and not one of service. The company hired out space, the fee was paid according to the area rented and the related services merely added to the cost of hiring the exhibition area. The claim was, therefore, dismissed.

The Mizrahi Insurance Company was a representative of Lloyds and was responsible for contracting between insurance clients in Israel and Lloyds. Mizrahi collected premiums

from the Israeli clients and transferred to Lloyds the net amount due after setting off various amounts, including commissions due. The law allows a nil VAT rate on services rendered overseas by a person whose regular place of business is in Israel, provided that the transaction is concluded in foreign currency and the proceeds deposited in a commercial bank. In this case these conditions were not complied with and the court refused to allow the nil rate, holding that the principle of "not what the taxpayer might have done but didn't, but rather what he did do" determines his situation and legal position from a tax point of view.

IT IS APPARENT from the provisions of the law and court decisions discussed above that, in order to safeguard the right to a nil VAT rate, careful tax planning is required. An article of this nature cannot provide the finer details a reader needs to plan his affairs.

However, the following points should be carefully noted: the services performed should not be connected with an asset located in Israel; unless the service charge constitutes part of the generally accepted price of the goods, the service should only be provided to non-residents; services for export of goods, or services given overseas, are unlikely to be problematic; income must be received in foreign currency, deposited in a local commercial bank and covered by appropriate documentation.

The writer is a certified public accountant.



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